INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
[3

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 15— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE RAID SWADESHI SABHA OFFICE IN BOMBAY

SIX MEN ARRESTED ON SUNDAY

C. I. D. Scoop At Bhuleshwar

TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

Another "offensive" against the Congress movement in Bombay was launched by the C.I.D. on Sunday.

The offices of the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha at Bhuleshwar were raided and six Congressmen were put under arrest under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

All the arrested persons were alleged to have taken an active part in the working of the Congress movement in Bombay, and assisted and promoted the operations of the "War Council".

THREE HOUR SEARCH.

The search lasted for three hours and a large quantity papers and documents were seized.

Shortly after 3 p.m. Inspector M. N. Desai, Deputy Inspector Chowdhary and Sub-Inspector Kamath visited the rooms of the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha and carried out a search.

The C.I.D. operations attracted large crowds at Bhuleshwar. They cheered the arrested leaders as they were being removed to the lock-up.

WHO'S WHO AMONGST ARRESTED.

Among the arrested persons are Sjt. Jeenabhai Joshi, an ex-Member of the "War Council", Sjt. Ishwarbhai Shroff, formerly working on the Boycott Committee, Sjt. N. J. Dastur and Sjt. Lalji Goculdas, both of whom were alleged o be in charge of the Mess Department of the Congress, Sjt. Sukhrao Keni and Vasanji S. Chandan.

All the six will be placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday on charges under section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE'S "INAM" LANDS

Government Move For Forfeiture

KARNATAK LEADER'S REPRESENTATION

(BY MAIL).

BELGAUM, Jan. 16.

A notice issued over the signature of Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S. Collector of Belgaum, was pasted on the house of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Karnatak leader, some time after his release from jail in October last and when he was absent from home on a tour of Bombay and Ahmedabad requiring Mr. Deshpande to show cause why his personal and service 'inam' should not be forfeited to Government for the reason that he was associating himself with a disloyal movement.

On learning this, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande requested the Collector to postpone taking any action in the matter till he had made his own representations to him and the Collector acceded to his request.

Accordingly on 22nd December last, Mr. Deshpande accompanied by Mr. D. V. Belvi, ex-M.L.A., appeared in person before the Collector and presented a detailed statement in writing giving reasons as to why his "inam" could not be forfeited. Mr. Belvi argued the matter exhaustively.

The Government Pleader Mr. B. K Dalvi who was present at the time, it is understood, later submitted a written Statement to the Collector dealing with the points raised by and on behalf of Mr. Deshpande. It is gathered that the Collector has forwarded his report to the Bombay Government with whom the final decision now rests.—A. P.

Withdraw Ordinances And Repressive Laws

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Apropos of the requisition sent in by the Members of the Assembly urging Government to withdraw or postpone the Press and Urdawful Instigation Bills, another meeting of the signatories held this evening to consider the situation in view of the Viceroy's speech, decided to address the Viceroy once more requesting not only the withdrawal of both the Bills, but both the Ordinances and stating that mere postponement of consideration of the Bills would not serve the purpose.

They held that the course which the Government proposed to follow would prejudicially affect the decisions of the Round Table Conference and add to the Bitterness in the country.

Lobby reports show that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, who was appointed by the Viceroy as Chairman of the Assembly till the election of the President, is standing for Deputy Presidentship of the Assembly.—A. P.

RATNAGIRI LEADER HUNGER-STRIKES

Not Allowed To Spin

(From A Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 17.

Appasaheb Patwardhan leader of Ratnagiri district is reported to have gone on hunger-strike for not being allowed Takli spinning in his spare time in Ratnagiri jail. The Inspector General of Prisons has refused permission. To-day is the seventh day of the strike and though reported to be forcibly fed for the last three days, he is greatly pulled down. Over a 100 fellow prisoners observed 36 hours fast in sympathy with him.

Vithalbhai Patel's Health.

The latest report about Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is that he is suffering from severe abdominal pain. He will have to undergo an operation for eye trouble shortly. The general condition of his health still remains very weak.

Subash Bose Arrested And Jailed For 7 Days

AMNURA (E.B.Ry.), Jan. 18.

While on his way to Malda from Berhampore, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, and President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was served with an order under Section 144 Cr. Procedure Code prohibiting him from entering Malda district.

Mr. Bose disobeyed the order and was arrested. He was tried on the spot and was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment. He was then taken to Rajshahi Jail.—A. P.

DACCA RIOTS ECHO

3 Accused Acquitted.

OLD MAN CLAIMS REDRESS

(BY MAIL.)

DACCA, Jan. 16.

Mr. S. C. Bose, Deputy Magistrate, has delivered judgment in the case in which Kalasona Pal and two other Hindus of Nawabpur were charged with rioting with deadly weapons and looting a tobacco shop in the locality on May 24, the first day of the recent communal riots in Dacca. The Magistrate found all the accused not guilty and acquitted them.

After the judgment was delivered and the accused were asked to leave the dock, one of them, an old man, refused to do so unless compensation was paid to him for the loss incurred by him in connection with the prosecution. He was, however, persuaded to leave the dock and was advised to seek redress in a civil court.—A.P.

WHEAT-RUSTS IN BOMBAY

Experiment In Fertility Of Soils

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH BOARD'S GRANTS.

(BY MAIL).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

When the meeting of the Advisory Board of Imperial Agricultural Research was resumed yesterday with Sir T. Vijayaragharachariar in the chair, the proposals for investigations on the physiological forms of wheat rust in Bombay were taken up for discussion. It was explained that there would be definite advantage, if the scheme was postponed till the results of investigations by breeding rust resisting varieties for the hills were completed. If the experiments were successful, the advance of the rust into the plains would be stopped to a great extent. It was therefore urged that the Bombay scheme might be postponed for the time being and later when the results from investigations were available a coordinated scheme could be drawn up with the help of mycologists in India for an attack on the problems which would then remain to be solved. The Board agreed to this.

FERTILITY OF SOILS.

The Board also agreed to recommend for sanction two applications from Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar for a grant of Rs. 3,000 a year for two years for research on the effect of different ions on plant growth and grant of Rs. 4,150 a year for two years for investigations on the relation between physico-chemical properties and fertility of soils. The latter scheme was to be sanctioned on the understanding that the problem of barrenness in the Punjab soils from causes other than alkali would form the first part of Dr. Bhatnagar's investigations. The Board also agreed to recommend the sanction of grant for the appointment of a physics assistant on the staff of the Agricultural Chemist, Bengal.

The Board also agreed to recommend for sanction a grant for experiments on manuring and marketing new types of barley.

The Board next considered and agreed to recommend for sanction a grant of Rs. 12,600 spread over three years for investigation of the "Winter Tip" for citrus trees.

PRIVILEGES OF WHITES TO BE MAINTAINED

No Discrimination To Indians

HOW INDIA'S LIBERTIES ARE BARTERED AWAY!

LONDON, Jan. 17.

As informal conference was held this morning, attended by ten delegates to Round Table Conference including Lord Reading and Sir T. B. Sapru, at which the question of position of European commerce under the new constitution was discussed.

After protracted conversation the following resolution was agreed to: "At the instance of British commercial community, it has been agreed in principle that there should be no discrimination between the rights of British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian born subjects, and that a convention should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights. It has been agreed that the existing rights of European community in India with regard to criminal trials should be maintained."—Reuter.

Lloyd George For Central Responsibility

SASTRI AND JINNAH TO ORATE

RUGBY, Jan. 17.

Final plenary session of the Indian Round Table Conference which began yesterday afternoon will be resumed on Monday morning. A statement of Government policy which will bring the Conference to close will be made by Prime Minister on Monday afternoon. The delegates will be fulfilling social engagements during the week-end.

Dinner will be given to the Indian delegates in the House of Commons by prominent members of the Liberal Parliamentary Party on Tuesday.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George will make it clear that in supporting the policy of responsibility at the Centre Lord Reading was speaking for the whole party.

Messrs. Sapru, Jinnah and Sastri will also speak.—B. O. W.

LIBERALS' WIRE TO SIR CHIMANLAL.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association recently held, the following resolution was adopted and copies of the same were sent by cable to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and other leaders in London:

"Safeguards for transfer of finance objectionable except under statutory provision meeting external obligations. Especially should the proposed Viceroy's powers in Currency and Exchange be opposed".—A. P.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

A Tribute.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

I should be failing in my duty if I did not offer my cordial congratulations to the citizens of Bombay, on the admirably peaceful and dignified manner in which they recorded their protest and resentment on the 16th instant. It is a most eloquent proof of the great hold Mahatmaji's followers have over the people despite all the attempts made by the bureaucracy to discredit them. Although there was almost a complete hartal in the city, including the mill area and the law courts, not a single instance can be cited in which the people failed to adhere rigidly to methods of non-violence. This must have gladdened the heart of Mahatmaji. The behaviour of the police presented itself in such vivid contrast to that of the public. Regarding the behaviour of the police, the less said, the better. I am not concerned with what the Government or the police does, but I must pay my humble but heart-felt tribute both to the citizens of Bombay and every one concerned for the splendid way in which they stuck, despite all provocation to the weapons given to us by Mahatmaji.

VICEROY'S UNCONVINCING APOLOGIA FOR PRESS GAG

Threat Of More Repression

OR "RETURN TO PEACE AND HARMONY"

NEW DELHI, January 17.

The galleries were full and the house crowded when Lord Irwin welcomed the members to-day to the opening session of the fourth Legislative Assembly. His Excellency's address was a review of events and he expressed the hope towards the end of the session to ask members of both Houses to give him an opportunity of taking formal farewell of the Central Legislature.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Viceroy's Camp,
New Delhi, Jan. 17.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech at the opening of the 4th session of the Legislative Assembly to-dal:—

Gentlemen—It is my privilege to-day to welcome the members of this House to the opening session of the fourth Legislative Assembly. Among them are many who have already made their names in public life, and if we regret, as we must, the absence of some who have hitherto been frequent participants in our debates, we are glad to see again many who are well known to the Assembly, along with others of proved quality in other fields, who have come forward to serve their country in this sphere.

My first duty is to offer my sincere congratulations to your President on his election to his responsible and honourable office. He brings to his duties a wide experience of public affairs and of legislative procedure, and I am confident that he will discharge his important functions with dignity and with wise impartiality. Though the election has on this occasion been contested, I have no doubt that now the decision of the House has been taken, the President will, on all occasions, be able to count upon the loyal support of all parties and persons in it.

WHY ASSEMBLY SESSION WAS NOT DELAYED

I would have wished that this Assembly might have been convened for its first meeting at such a date as would have enabled those of its members who have attended the Round Table Conference to be in their places at the beginning of the session. There are, however, certain fixed dates and certain requirements of procedure which have limited my choice in this matter. The Railway Budget must be completed in time to permit us to bring the second half of the general budget before the House at the beginning of March. Moreover, on the occasion of a new Assembly, the Standing Finance Committee and the Railway Finance Committee which, at other times, complete the greter part of their task before the beginning of the session, have to be reconstituted. There are also important measures of legislation to which I must presently refer and for which it was clearly essential to give ample time discussion. These were all reasons which would have made delay inconvenient. On this particular occasion, too, I was anxious that the work of the Sessions should be completed before I laid down my office, and as the date of my departure from India was uncertain until a week or two ago, I felt it desirable, if possible, to conclude our business by about the third week in March. For these reasons, I decided to summon the House in the middle of January, and I trust that this may not have exposed honourable members to inconvenience. It has meant, I fear the absence today of certain prominent members from their places, but while regretting this, I trust I have made plain the reasons that appeared to preclude the adoption of any other course. The same considerations of urgency did not apply to the Council of State, and as their session will not open until February, I have had to gorego the pleasures of addressing them on this occasion.

"OCCASION TINGED WITH REGRET"

I shall hope, however, towards the close of the session, to ask the members of both Houses to give me an opportunity of taking my formal farewell of the Central Legislature. For myself, this occasion must necessarily be tinged with regret, for it marks the opening of the last session of the Legislature with which I shall be concerned, and it brings nearer the day when I shall have to say good-bye to many friends in India, amongst whom I am fortunate to count large numbers who are, and who have been members of this House. I am however, happy to think that when the time comes for me to lay down the responsibilities of my present charge, I shall hand them over to one well-known to India, who is singularly well qualified guide her destinies at this particular juncture, and who has, during a long and distinguished period of Indian public service, already assured for himself a place in the esteem and friendship of very many of India's people.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER

Before I speak of the Legislative and other business which will come before the House this session, there are certain important matters of more than departmental interest which deserve mention. Our relations with Foreign States along the whole of our great land frontier continue to be of a cordial character. On the North West Frontier, the disturbances which marred the spring and summer months of last year have subsided, and except in our relations with the Afridis, normal conditions may be said now to have been generally restored. As a result of two unprovoked invasions of the Peshawar District during the summer by lashkars of certain section of the Afridi tribe, it was decided by my Government, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, to take measures for the protection of Peshawar against this danger, by preventing hostile concentrations from again using the Khajuri and Aka Khel Plain on the Western border of the Peshawar District as a base for such attacks. In pursuance of this decision, some miles of road have been, or are being, constructed to link up the plain with adjoining troops have been employed under areas in which communications have been developed, and portions of the plain have been occupied by troops with negligible opposition. A considerable number of very severe climatic conditions in these operations, and have carried out their duties with the cheerfulness and efficiency that is always characteristic of the army in India.

MARTIAL LAW AND RESASSESSMENT.

The situation created by the Afridi incursions compelled my Government in the interest of the public safety, to impose martial law in the Peshawar District. The Chief Commissioner was appointed Chief Administrator of martial law, and made every effort to ensure that there should be as little interference as possible with the ordinary administration. In this he was successful, and now that provision has been made other-

(Continued On Page 7.)

BUREAUCRACY OBDURATE

Press And Unlawful Instigation Bills To Be Pushed Through

DELHI, January 18.

It is understood that the Viceroy received this afternoon a deputation consisting of Messrs. Rangachariar, Santsingh Puri Ziauddin and Shahnawaz who urged, that in the interest of peace and conciliation, the Press and Unlawful Instiyation Bills should not be proceeded with and that the two Ordinances should be suspended.

It is further understood that whatever course Government might adopt with regard to the two Bills, the deputation learnt that the two Ordinances could not be suspended.

The Home Member is expeced to make a statement with regard to the two Bills in the Assembly to-morrow.—A. P.

R. T. C. MOSLEMS NERVOUS.

LONDON, Jany. 18.

It is understood that the Moslems are busily considering their attitude at to-morrow's plenary session in the light of their demand that the rights and interests of Moslems and other minorities should be adequately safeguarded in the constitution. It is understood that Moslems will urge that this should be made clear in any statement that the Premier may make.—Reuter.

CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY

Why Europeans Agreed

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Gavin Jones interviewed regarding Calcutta Europeans' Associations attitude, pointed out that position had been entirely altered by views of the States. When they declared that they would not enter Federation without Central responsibility and Lord Reading agreed, Europeans felt that the time had come for a degree of it with necessary safeguards.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS OBJECTIONABLE.

What Bombay Liberals Say.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association recently held, the following resolution was adopted and its copies were sent by cable to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and other leaders in London:—

"Safeguards for transfer of finance objectionable, except statutory provision meeting external obligations. Especially proposed Viceroy's powers in Currency and Exchange must be opposed.

SECTION 144 IN CHITTAGONG

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Calcutta Gazette extraordinary anounces that the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. issued in Chittagong in May 5 last has been extended for a further period of two months, with effect from January 5.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS in all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- plus commission and bonus on guaranteed and completed business for The Britania Life Assurance Co., Ltd., a purely Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. Claims settled promptly. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers, 16, Bommaliar Street, G. T. Madras.
A 2377

WANTED—PROFESSOR (Mathematic) Head (Leather-Chemistry) Sales Girls, Lady Doctors, Lady Companions, Lady Teachers, Lady Typists, Governess Nurses. Applicants unemployed to consult. ENCLOSE two-annas stamps for particulars to Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4092

WANTED—OFFICE CANVASSERS to add Rupees Two to their Daily Income. See MOHILE CO., advertisement on Leader Page.
A R 4140

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified and experienced DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER for Bombay and up-country Mills. Apply with copy testimonials to Box No. 608 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4143

WANTED—A trained FIRE INSURANCE ASSISTANT for the Fire Department. Apply stating age qualifications to: R. G. DAS & CO., P. O. Box 2378, Calcutta.
A 2322

WANTED AN AGENT, financially sound, to sell Matches in Hyderabad State on Commission basis. Present sale in the state approximately two hundred and fifty cases per month. Commission amounts to one thousand rupees. Only merchants dealing in this line need apply to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4134

Books & Stamps.

RIGHT BOOK by a RIGHT-MAN. A Book on Soap cost Re. one only. Enquire of Soap Expert, Hindu University, Benares.
L 4144

Trade Announcement.

APPLIANCES FOR KHADI-HOME-INDUSTRY—strong durable and cheap appliances for hand ginning, carding, spinning and weaving can be had from our Ashram. Preparation of Khadi is national industry and every Indian is requested to contribute his or her share to it. Apply for Price list to The MANAGER, A. I. S. A. Khadi Ashram P. O. Bilimora (Baipufana).
R4145

If you haven't been getting your share of aroma, flavour, Delicacy in T&A, just try "O.K." Teas. Perry Company, Grant Road.
T 2183 A

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—A BUNGLOW at Khar Road No. 14 Marine Villa with all requirements. See at the Bungalow.
C R 4147

TO LET for Hindus, a BUNGLOW at Andheri Kurla Road near station crossing with all requirement. See BHIMJI DWARKADAS, Laxmidas cloth market, Kharakiva, Bombay 2.
C R 4148

TO BE LET—Immediately on 1st floor a well-ventilated BLOCK in Sheth Morarji Gocouldas Buildings No. 5 situate at Sandhurst Road. See Mr. PURMANAND (8 a.m. to 10 a.m.) at China Baug, Girgaum.
C R4142

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC). Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs life. Price 40-days' use Rs. 10. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheriasarai (Bihar).
R 4098B

Motors and Accessories

GENUINE NASH PARTS for all models, can be had at greatly reduced prices from AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Stores Department, behind their old Office at Chandan Wadi.
M R4038

Educational

LEARN SHORTHAND by Post in 6 weeks. Alphabet in 15 minutes. Booklet free. INDIAN COLLEGE, Peddapuram, Godavari.
F R4086

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 450/- per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500/- each and Rs. 22-8-0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125/- each and Rs. 9/- per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125/- (Rs. 50/- paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May, 1930, has been declared and made payable on and after 19th January, 1931, to shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 19th December, 1930.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

For the Bombay Burma

Trading Corpn., Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
2287

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

APPLICATION has been made by Bai MANI, widow of Chimanlal Ishwardas Shah, to the Directors of this Company to issue a duplicate Share Certificate for Twenty Shares in this Company bearing Nos. 6811/6830 standing in the name of the late Mr. Chimanlal Ishwardas Shah, of Mehsana, upon the statement that the original Certificate has been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors at the Office of the Company at F. D. Sassoon Building Cowasji Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, they will then proceed to deal with the said application for a duplicate Certificate.

Date 31-12-30.

SIGNATURE OF THE LADY.
R4146

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

Election Of A Co-Opted Councillor To Fill Up A Casual Vacancy.

:0:

The ELECTION being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Rule 6 of the Rules for co-option made by the Corporation under Section 30-A of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. XIX of 1930, the names of the persons validly nominated and the names of the persons subscribing the relative nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Proposed by	Seconded by
1	Mr. ANANT BALKRISHNA VAIDYA, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.	15, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Grant Road.	Solicitor of the High Court.	Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay, Khan Bahadur, J. P. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., J.P.	Mr. Mahomedally Allabux. Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.
2	Mrs. ANNAPURNABAI GOPAL DESHMUKH.	39, Pedder Road, Bombay.	Landed Proprietor.	Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L.M. & S. Miss Bachubai Ranchoddas Lotevala. Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Sorab Pheorzeshah Mehta, B.A., L.M. & S. Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey. Mr. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel, L.A.D. Com.
3.	Mr. BALKRISHNA JANUJI DEORUKHKAR.	171-179, Suparibag Road.	Secretary, Untouchability Removal League, Bombay.	Rao Bahadur Ramchandra S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar.	Mr. Pandurang Ganesh Sahasrabudhe. Mr. Sakharam Govind Kini.
4.	Dr. Mrs. MALINIBAI BHALCHANDRA SUKTHANKAR, M.B., B.S., J.P.	Shantaram House, Walkeshwar Cross Lane, Malabar Hill, Bombay.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Dattaram Ganpat Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Vithalrao Narayen Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Printed ballot papers will be supplied only to the Councillors entitled to vote and each such Councillor will be supplied with one such ballot paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the poll in the Corporation Hall from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time).

No other persons besides the voters will be allowed to enter the polling room during the time of the poll.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th January, 1931.

N. D. MEHTA,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
2379

Public Notices.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH JANUARY, 1931.

No. 4563/28.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to nominate one candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to class I of the Bombay Forest Service. The candidate selected for nomination will be required to undergo a two years' course of training at his own expense at that institution and to obtain the College Diploma in Forestry. The cost of training for two years' course is estimated at Rs. 9,300. Candidates must not ordinarily be more than 24 years old on 1st April, 1931, and must have gained an Honours degree in Science or similar high distinction of a recognised University. Applications must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, the Secretariat, Bombay, on or before the 28th February, 1931. Intending candidates should apply for particulars to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),

R. D. BELL,
Chief Secretary to Government.
2376

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "HAGUE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th January, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHULCHAND CHELARAM, SURATRAM CHELARAM and KANAYALAL CHELARAM, all of Bombay, Multani Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Tenure (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mehta Patel Agiary Street, off Balaram Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 0/13533, 13555, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955, New Survey No. 15/6984, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1400 (1) and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Miss H. F. Patil and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji, on or towards the West by 49 feet wide Road, on or towards the North and South by the property of Ardeshir Maneckji Mistry, Yerushaw Maneckji Mistry and Pestonji Jamshedji Khatau and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1931.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2375

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHAGWANDAS FAKIRCHAND and GOVINDDAS FAKIRCHAND, of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever, in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, lease, lien, equitable, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41-A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (since redeemed) land or ground situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Seven hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29 and 80, New Nos. 3524 and 3615, Old Survey Nos. B/79 and 79, New Survey Nos. 1/118 and 1/119, and Cadastral Survey No. 800 of Mahim Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5759 (3) and Street No. 235-B, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Francis De Souza, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Atmaram alias Vithal Laxmidas but now sold to Mr. Nawgire and on or towards the South by the property of Bhicaji Dhondoo Sawant and Atmaram Keshav Kalsekar.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1931.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2374

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR MR. HAJI ABDUL KARIM SULEMAN MISTRI IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORA BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Sorabji Kalkhushroo Ghamat and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th October, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises all the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Suleman Mistri in the undermentioned property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bora Bazar Street, admeasuring about 260 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 461, New No. 5527, Old Survey No. 824, New Survey No. 3793, Cadastral Survey No. 918, Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2290, 2291, Street Nos. 136 to 138, and bounded on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla and Thakhar Khimji Vallabhdas, on the South by the property of Ruttonji Bomanji Shroff, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the East by Borah Bazar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Palli Hill, Bandra, valuable household furniture such as oblong black-wood dining table, and sideboard, chairs, dinner-waggon, side-tables, ice-box, Chesterfield suite, centre table, cabinets, round tables, show-cases, French grey-blue bedroom furniture such as bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing tables, revolving book-case, writing table with glass top, etc., panel door cupboards, E. fans and shades, very old bronze figures, a library consisting of encyclopaedia, game hunting and scientific books, a complete set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, (13th Edition), etc., carpets, glass, crockery and platedware, stoves, cooking utensils, etc., also 1 Morris-Oxford 4-door saloon motor car, as good as new, and in perfect working order.

The property of P. V. Bolinowicki, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Curzon House", 2nd Floor, Henry Road, Apollo Bunder, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, grand piano, gramophone with records, drawing room suites, writing bureau, book case, mirror cupboards, writing tables, bedsteads, dressing tables, cheval glass, marble top tables, chest of drawers, 3 electric hot-water boilers, Kelvinator, teapoys, partitions, cane chairs, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of B. Clarke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OF THE PLOT NO. OF DHONDRAO WADE SITUATE AT DADAR, HANSALI TANK ROAD.

By order of Messrs. Dorab and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees Messrs. Partapchand Aidanji and Co., and on account and at risk of Shanker Appaji Bo[illegible]ekar and Bhasker Appaji Boreker, the Mortgagors, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 26th November, 1928, the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the Pension and Tax Tenure ground together with cocoanut plantations and residential house or houses, etc., containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabout and is in Mahim Division named as Dhondrao Wadi and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 148 and registered in Book No. 1, Volume No. 45, Pages Nos. 240 to 244 with Sub-Register No. 438-A and bearing Old Rent Roll No. 3534 and New Rent Roll No. 667 and Lantians Survey No. 3/1440 and the said property assessed by the Municipality as Hansali Tank Lane, G Ward Street No. 619-25 and is bounded on the East by Wadi of Pictor Miranda, on the West Wadi of Yeshwant Dhuru, on the South Wadi of Portuguese Church and on the North by Public Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta

BEEJBUND

1 Pill taken 2 hours before supper restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 Bottle of 20 Pills: Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric" Medical College MADRAS, writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, Byragimatam Street, MADRAS.

FREE GIFT
DIARY-1931

366 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four annas postage stamps,
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji.
177, Harisorn Road, Calcutta.

Cotton Merchants Seize Opportunity.

Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World and every scrap of news likely to effect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all others, and every item of information there, is flashed all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these news making huge profits.

If you desire for early information thereof, there is [illegible] reliable institution [illegible] only one which by telephone in India post furnishes [illegible] telegram or with judicious [illegible] latest news above [illegible] advices about the [illegible] market.

[illegible] INSTITUTION IS:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
Phone 24[illegible]41.
(2nd Floor, Ismail Building.)
231, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
P. S.—Please apply for further details. Send [illegible] to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and [illegible] in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

—:0:—

BANK RATE RAISED TO 7 P. C.

Downward Tendency In Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Jan. 16.

MONEY.

This has been a rather eventful week in the money market. The trade demand showed a distinct improvement, increasing by Rs. 249.15 lakhs and the rate for call fund rose to 5-1|2 per cent. towards the close, following a rise in the Imperial Bank of India rate to 7 per cent. effective the 15th instant. The Bank rate was raised to this level on 31st October, 1929, and remained in force till 3rd April, 1930. The Cash balance of the Bank when the rate was last raised stood at Rs. 30.07 crores and the percentage of cash to liabilities at 34.61, as compared with Rs. 11.49 crores and 13.68 per cent. respectively now. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5-1|2 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The Bank has borrowed Rs. 1 crore against Inland bills, while Government have reduced the Ways and Means advances by a like amount. £1 million were transferred to the Home Treasury involving a currency contraction of an equivalent amount. It may be noted that the final instalment of 25 per cent. in connection with the £12 million sterling loan raised on 15th October, 1930, will be made to Government on 29th January, 1931.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 9th January shows a small decrease of Rs. 43.01 lakhs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 11,49,03,000 as compared with Rs. 13.38 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.68, a decrease of 0.40 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 43.84 lakhs and Rs. 47.72 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 126.03 lakhs to Rs. 5.09 crores. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 149.45 lakhs to Rs. 8.75 crores, while Other deposits have decreased by the large figure of Rs. 218.05 lakhs to Rs. 73.92 crores.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market remained very dull and inactive and barring a rise in the price of 3-1|2 per cent. Paper on bear covering, prices were practically unchanged. The price of Paper after rising to Rs. 63 closed at Rs. 62-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan steadied to Rs. 100-12, 1933 to Rs. 99-15, while 1935 and 1939-44 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 96-2 and Rs. 93-10. 6 per cent. short-term Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-14 and Rs. 101-15. 1933-36 Loans show no change at Rs. 100-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 74, while 1934-37 Loan kept steady at Rs. 89-4. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan quietened to Rs. 83-2 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 94-14.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months of Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th January. Total amounts offered were Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 1,78,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' Bills at Rs. 97-9-0 aggregating Rs. 5 lakhs have been accepted. Tenders for three months' Bills at Rs. 98-8-6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months' Bills accepted was Rs. 1,01,50,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months and three months' Bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 5-13-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 14th, to Monday, the 19th January, 1931, at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-9-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from 7th January to 12th January amounted to Rs. 5,25,000 and Rs. 2,83,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 20th January, 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of Friday, the 23rd January, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very quiet though there was a slightly steadier feeling towards the close on the money position. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-3|4d. with buyers at 1s. 5-25|32d. Government sold £270,000 sterling during the week ending 10th June and their total sales this financial year amount to £2,623,491. Export and import trade still lack animation, though some remittances were fixed for the import of silver. In addition to 25,000 tons reported last week, further 75,000 tons of Australian wheat have been booked for shipment February-April, the total value being Rs. 70,00,000. The following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 5-23|32d., February 1s. 5-11|16d. and March 1s. 5-5|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation remained almost unchanged at Dols. 4.85-1|2. French francs depreciated from 123.72 to 123.36. The Belga and the lira were unchanged at 34.84 and 92.75 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market were steadier owing to quieter sterling exchange and shipment of a fair quantity of gold abroad, which reduced the stocks to about 2-1|2 lakhs tolas. The price of ready rose to Rs. 21-5-9, but there were more sellers at the close owing to tight money conditions. Forward deliveries, however, were in better demand and rates were maintained. In London the quotation for gold, closed 85s. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-8-9 both for ready and 1st February settlement. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 3rd February settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 6th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £22,000 gold. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2,96,104 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

The Bank of France which had hitherto only accepted gold bullion of fineness of 995 per mille has decided in future to accept all ingots of gold standard fineness of nine hundred per mille and over. This means that the Bank of France will now accept gold of standard fineness adopted by the Bank of England, namely, 916.6 per mille. The gold sent from London to France at present must be refined involving delay and uncertainty. The immediate result of the change may be to intensify the flow of gold from London to Paris, but the opinion is held that gold movements will be regularised in due course.

SILVER.

The silver market witnessed very wide fluctuations, but the tendency on the whole was downward. The opening was firm following advices from London and Shanghai, but this proved merely temporary and rates collapsed in midweek. In the local market ready rose from 42-10 to Rs. 43-6 on Tuesday, but closed at Rs. 41-5 per 100 tolas. In London the spot price after touching 14-1|16d. per standard ounce on the same day declined and closed at 13-11|16d. and 13-7|16d. for forward. In Shanghai the tael moved up to 1s. 4-1|16d., but eased to close at 1s. 3-1|16d. The fall was aggravated by the eagerness on the part of America to unload her holdings. The daily offtake has improved to 180 bars including that for the settlement, while stocks on hand are small at 1,200 bars. Large shipments, however, are on way from America as well as London. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 43-6 and Rs. 41-5 for ready and 9th January settlement, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 40-5 for 7th February settlement and Rs. 40-6 and Rs. 39-4 for 9th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £107,200 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £319,200. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,361 bars and Rs. 218,500 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £230,000.

SHARES.

The share market was open for only three days during the week under review, and business was dull and restricted. Cotton mill shares declined slightly, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 647|8-638|12; Century Rs. 235-231|4; Central India Rs. 341|4-337|8; Cresecent Rs. 70; Indian Bleaching Rs. 103|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 340-341|4; Kohinoor Rs. 132|8-126|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 340-330; New Great Rs. 157|8-153|12; Pearls Rs. 220-217|8; Simplex Rs. 66|4-63|12 and Swadeshi Rs. 261|4-256|4.

Similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron Ordys. receded from Rs. 24-14 to Rs. 24 and Defds. from Rs. 271-4 to Rs. 267-8. Tata Hydros remained unchanged at Rs. 105 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 580, while Tata Power shares slightly improved from Rs. 402-8 to Rs. 403-12. Alcock shares declined from Rs. 163-12 to Rs. 160, Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 457-8 to Rs. 450. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 114-6 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 156-4. Bundi Cements were unchanged at Rs. 12-14, while Indian Cements lost from Rs. 176-4 to Rs. 172-8. Katni Ordys. show no price alteration at Rs. 147-8 with Defds. quoted at Rs. 552-8. In Railway shares Ahmedabad Prantij quietened to Rs. 802, 802-8 with no price changes in other scrips.

Imperial Banks eased from Rs. 1,205 to Rs. 1,203-12 with Contributories unaltered at Rs. 299-6. Bank of India shares were somewhat steady at Rs. 84 and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 14-14.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.
16th Jan. 1931.

Spot prices

Description	15-1-31	8-1-31
Bengals F. G.	140	137
Punjab F. G.	138	135
Rajputana F. G.	140	137
Broach F. G.	...	...
Oomra Fine	150	148
C. P. No. 1, Fine	164	163
U. P. No. 2, Fine	156	154
Southerns Gd.	...	...

Receipts for week ending 15th January.

	1931. Bales.	1930. Bales.
Bengals	6672	23597
Oomras	119287	105911
Dholleras	5909	5254
Broach	....	8605
Southerns	704	2430
Persians	14	Nil.
Americans	....	Nil.
Egyptians	9339	393
E. Africans	600	692
Other sorts	....	Nil.
Total	142525	146842

Futures.

Hedge Contract	15-1-31	8-1-31
Bengals Dec.-Jan.	135	132
Do. March	134	132
Broach, April-May	181	176
Oomra F. Dec.-Jan.	147	145
Do. March	149	146

Exports for week ending 15th January.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2081
Continent	7401
China	14784
Japan	67187
Coast Ports	251
Total	91704

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	8850
China, Japan and Coast Ports	41540
Total	50390

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th January.

1930-31	1115846
1929-30	1279523
1928-29	1012225
1927-28	1146643
1926-27	1005922

Exports from 1st September to 15th January.

	1930-31
United Kingdom	24928
Continent	173042
China	139906
Japan	501148
Coast Ports	7281
U. S. A.	109
Total	846414

	1929-30
United Kingdom	27099
Continent	240502
China	48824
Japan	372088
Coast Ports	8013
U. S. A.	18059
Total	714585

	1928-29
United Kingdom	16197
Continent	286792
China	53127
Japan	460487
Coast Ports	7266
U. S. A.	3355
Total	827224

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 15th Jan. 1931 46,970 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 15th Jan. 1931 236,588 bales.

Same perliod last year 324,507 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Jan. 1931 705,038 bales.

Same time last year 1,030,871 bales.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1930 to 31st August 1931 (a) 38,167 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 15th Jan. 1931 (b) 23,733 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India (c) 14,434 bales.

(a) These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(b) Includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by Government Notification.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on the 9th January, 1931:

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,37,50,000
Public Deposits	8,75,22,000
Other Deposits	73,92,77,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,25,23,000
Rupees	94,93,22,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	26,77,97,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,69,10,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	5,00,00,000
Loans	14,32,67,000
Cash Credits	25,35,20,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,09,04,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	31,58,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,74,85,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	71,68,000
Balances with other Banks	42,10,000
	83,44,19,000
Cash	11,49,03,000
Rupees	94,93,22,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£6,972,000
Advances and Investments in London	£6,742,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 316,800

Percentage 13.68.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank Rate 7 per cent from 15th January 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 1,49,45,000 Increase.
Other Deposits Rs. 2,18,05,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 18,29,000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 43,84,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 47,72,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 1,22,66,000 Increase.
Cash Rs. 43,01,000 Decrease.

Percentage 13.68.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley 7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes £100.

Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £74.

Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £0-18-9.

Bengal Iron 7-1|2 p.c. Preference £0-6-3.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £75.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-8-3.

Calcutta Tramways Ordy. £0-8-3.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-6.

De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £0-18-0.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-10-0.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £110-10-0.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-16-6.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.

Indian Iron and Steel 7-1|2 p.c. Debs. £85.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-9.

Nitrate Railway Ord. £2-2-9.

Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-13-0.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb. £63.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £95.

Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48 £101.

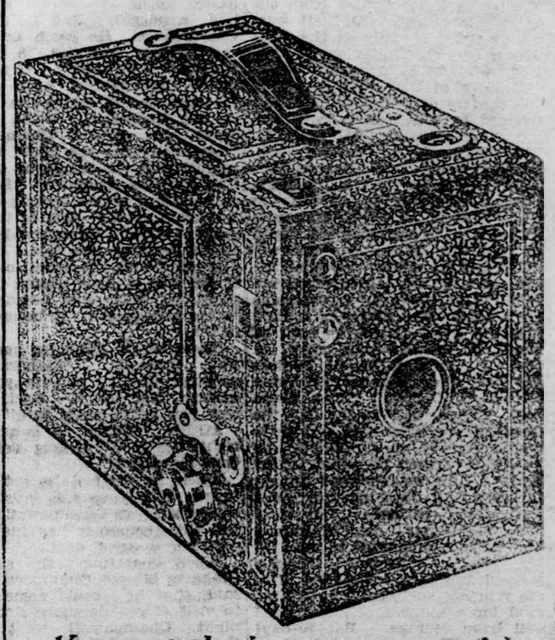
MONEY MARKETS

—:0:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 Jan.
LONDON—
Banks Selling D D 1|5 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 11|16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 279.
Banks Buying T T 278.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 7|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days. 135 3|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 3|8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.
CROSS RATE.
New York|London 4.85 7|16 16th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|3 1|16 17th instant.
Japan-London 2|0 1|2 16th instant.
London|Paris 123.85 16th inst.
London|Belgium 34.83 16th instant.
London|Switzerland 25.07 16th instant.
London|Italy 92|75 16th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady near East forward.
Gold £ 4.5.0 15th inst. £ 4.4.11 3|4 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 11|16 15th inst. 13 3|8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 7|16 15th instant. 13 1|8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3|8 15th inst. 28 3|4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3|16 p.c. 15th inst. 2 3|16 p.c. 16th inst.
Dondon Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11|32 p.c. 15th inst. 2 11|32 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 4 3|4 p.c. 5
Mos. 5 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 3|4 p.c. 12
Mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Send No Money!



You get the best presents with India's best butter & coffee.

A great variety of really handsome and useful gifts of all kinds exchanged for Polson Present Tickets. And you get the finest value too!

POLSON'S

PASTEURISED BUTTER • FRENCH & ROYAL BLEND PURE COFFEE

Refuse Substitutes.

This fine KODAK-MADE CAMERA free for only 30 PRESENT TICKETS from tins of Polson's Pasteurised Butter or Polson's French or Royal Blend Pure Coffee

YOU can take splendid pictures—snaps and time exposures—with this compact, fixed-focus box camera. It's a Kodak product, and therefore well made and reliable. Yours for only 30 Present Tickets. Start saving these to-day, and get this camera for use through the sunny months ahead. Every 1 lb. and 5 lb. tin of Polson's Coffee & Butter, and 7 lb. tin of Polson's Kiln Dried Flour contains a Present Ticket.

Use Coupon below to get full details of this & other splendid Free Gifts

Messrs. Polson Mfg. Co. P. O. Box No. 357, BOMBAY.
Please send me free and post free your illustrated list of Polson Free Gifts
Name
Street
Town
Write in Block Letters B.C. FG1.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF
HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. Roy.
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

THRILLING EPISODE FROM RAJPUT HISTORY.

Girl Of Eleven Prefers Death To Dependence.

AKBAR AND MAHARANA PRATAP SHED TEARS!

A small girl of eleven prefers starvation and death to dependence, however nominal it be. Her words full of patriotic fire change the whole course of Rajput History of the mediaeval age. This story depicts the pathetic scene of the closing days of the life of Maharana Pratap's little daughter.

On the bank of a meandering stream flowing beneath the valleys of the Arawali was sitting Champawati the daughter of Rana Pratap who had lost his throne. Close by was sitting her brother Sunder Singh. Champawati was eleven years old and her brother four. Although they were born in the royal palace, to-day they are homeless with their brave parents suffering all the hardships of a lonely valley. There their parents defeated again and again by the Emperor Akbar were living like exiles attempting to give a final battle. With them few survivors of a brave well-organised army Rana Pratap was trying to get back his crown.

It was spring season and all round were green plants and grass over which fall the beautiful rays of a setting sun. This beautiful scene made the valleys most attractive and heavenly spot. And here were Champawati and Sunder Singh looking to be two withered creepers. The extreme misery, unthinkable troubles and pains had made the carefree life of childhood gloomy and painful. Adversity had told heavily upon their delicate figure and their fair colour had begun to look dark.

Champawati was sitting amidst flowers on a small rock and preparing a garland for her brother. Sunder Singh was playing with small pieces of stone. At intervals he threw a stone in the stream and enjoyed the marching waves which were caused by that. That little boy of four was trying to forget the real miseries in the illusory pleasure of seeing some beauty waves. His gloomy face shone with brightness, but how long could he conceal his inmost troubles.

After a short time he looked towards his sister and told her that he was hungry. Champawati caressed him and kissed him and in order to divert his mind commenced telling story which he began to hear attentively.

Champawati said, "Once upon a time there lived an emperor in this country who having lost his empire was going to a jungle. One day he felt hungry and took out a loaf of bread to eat. But that very moment a crow came and flew away with the loaf." Sunder Singh said, "Then the Raja must have wept." Champawati lovingly kissed him and said, "He was not a foolish child like yourself to weep over this little thing." Sunder Singh became anxious and said, "Then am I a foolish child?" His sister said, "Yes you are a foolish and naughty darling." He did not quite appreciate the remark and said, "No, I am a good and wise boy." Champawati cruelly replied, "Good and wise boys don't cry for food."

The boy was compelled to reply, "What can I do. I feel hungry and so I cry. I am very hungry." What could Champawati say now? She wanted to say something, but was unable to utter a word. The thought that her brother was in pangs of hunger severely pained her. She was about to weep, but controlling herself she embraced the boy and put the garland round his neck.

All of a sudden Sunder Singh began to cry and taking his little hand towards the neck looked to her face. She at once saw there and found at a particular place the skin had become black and was swollen. At that very time she saw a big bee flying away from one of the flowers of the garland. Sunder Singh was painfully crying. To pacify him, Champawati said that she could give him bread to eat. So saying she got up but feeling giddy again sat down. After a while she got up and drank some water from the stream. Then she got control over herself and taking the child in her arms went towards the habitation of her parents.

II

A cottage had been built in a lonely place among the bushes. Clumps of bamboos growing all round were its natural fortification. A way had been cut through the bamboos. In the cottage were sitting Rana Pratap and his wife Gunawati. Both were clad in coarse cloth and looked sad and desperate.

But even in this terrible adversity Rajput bravery was clearly visible on their faces. Both appeared to be engrossed in some painful thought. Shortly after this Rana heaved a sigh and said "Gunawati look at our destiny. We have become so poverty-stricken that for the first time a Brahaman has returned from our place unprovided. O God! were we to suffer all this as the fruit of our deeds? The rulers of Chittor who were once the pride and glory of the Kshatryas and the sardars of Rajasthan are now reduced to extremest poverty and are unable to feed a Brahmin. This shame is unbearable. Oh, nothing would be dearer than death now." Saying this the Rana became unconscious and fell on the ground. The Maharani raised him in her lap and began to fan him with her "anchal." After a short while he opened his eyes and sat up. The Maharani said, "Rana don't be so overcome with grief. The Almighty is kind and will help us in the hour of need. Do not lose your hope in God. Do not lose heart. It does not befit the lion-hearted Rana Pratap of Chittor." The Rana said, "Gunawati to-day for the first time we have been unable to feed a hungry guest. What shall we tell him when he comes again? Many a time we remained hungry for days and days together but I never lost patience. My child Akshaya Kumar died of hunger and I had the courage to bear it. My darling Swarna Kumari starved and I bore her loss. Just see yourself you have been without food for a number of days and I still have courage. But to-day! Oh.... ." The memory of these heartrending happenings made him unconscious.

Just at that time Champawati entered the cottage with her brother.

Gunawati. "Champa, why did you come here at this time?"

Champawati. "Mother I would not have come at this time, but..."

Gunawati. "What but?"

Champawati. "The Brahmin will not go hungry from our abode."

Gunawati. "How did you know about the *atithi*?"

Champawati hung her head and said, "I was hearing what father said." Gunawati (in anger) "You hear other people's talk like detectives?" Champawati, "No mother. This mistake I have committed for the first time to-day. Forgive me. But tell father that the *atithi* will not return hungry. I shall give him food." The Rana started and sat up. He asked in great anxiety, "Will you give him food? And where will you get it?" Champawati said. "I am just coming" and went out of the cottage.

Sunder Singh had become tired on account of constant weeping. Hunger and the sting had made him very weak. At last after much sobbing he slept.

After a short time Champawati came back with two small loaves of bread. When the Rana saw the loaves he became very happy. He asked with happy surprise, "Champa, where did you get these loaves?" Champawati said, "Yesterday night I did not feel hungry so I saved these loaves. To-day I took some jungle fruits and kept these loaves for Sunder. (It was a patent lie. The fact was that she could not see Sunder Singh suffering from extreme hunger, so she remained hungry and saved the loaves for him.) But now he has slept and I shall give these loaves to the *atithi*." On hearing this the Rana was deeply moved with love and his eyes were full of tears. He embraced Champa and said, "Daughter, God bless you!"

III

Rana Pratap had lived in the forests for years. He was so much reduced to penury that he and his family had often to go without food. Even now some faithful followers accompanied their unfortunate master and served him. They lived on whatever they could get from the neighbouring villages. But with all their efforts they could only secure a loaf or half for each. The Rana and the Brahmin nearly took a morsel or two to literally keep life and soul together and out of their share they also gave to their children.

These miseries the Maharana had been suffering for years. For the sake of freedom he had been driven to the lowest depth of poverty. It was merely the inspiration of the righteous cause that enabled him to endure all the sufferings.

Yesterday morning Rana's men had brought some flour. When it was baked the loaves merely sufficed to allow one or two to each of the Rana's followers and his children. The Rana and Maharani had taken nothing. Champawati knew this, and for this reason had not eaten her share. Now she brought those two loaves and gave them to the Rana. Seeing so much self-sacrifice the Rana was deeply moved.

But Rana's anxiety was not completely removed. He thought that a hungry man must require more bread. He whispered this in Rani Gunawati's ear, for he did not dare to depreciate his daughter's self-sacrifice by saying it lonely. But moved by sympathy Champawati at once said, "Father, I have got two pice and we may buy some flour and bake more bread so that it may be sufficient for the *atithi*. The Rana at once took the pice and rushed to the market.

Shortly after the Rana had returned came back the Brahmin. Champawati had already cleaned the courtyard and spread a matress (Kushasan). The *atithi* looked about 50 and though clad like a beggar had a glowing countenance. He came near the cottage door and said, "A hungry Brahmin wants food. God bless you." Champawati came out of the cottage and asked him to sit on the Kushasan. When he sat down he asked Champawati, "Daughter, who are you?" Champawati said, "I am your servant and Ranaji's daughter." Feelings of pity and praise became slightly visible on the face of the unknown *atithi*. Champawati went inside to bring the food. Shortly she came with the small loaves of bread with a little chatni on a plantain leaf and a glass of water and placed it before the *atithi*.

Champawati (hanging her head with modesty). "Maharaj, on account of our poverty you are getting this coarse food. How can you relish such food!"

Atithi. "Oh no. It is quite all right, the food is very delicious, God bless you."

When he finished he got ready to go. Happiness and satisfaction were visible on Champawati's face. But this temporary happiness had cost her a great deal.

When departing the satisfied Brahmin blessed Champawati and said, that he could come again to visit (for a darshan) Rana at night. Champawati went inside the cottage to tell her parents the happy news that the Brahman had gone satisfied so that they also might share her happiness. But hunger had made her extremely weak and she fell unconscious at the door.

IV.

Darkness all around! The night was terribly black and strong wind was blowing. On a mat was dimly seen a beam and the figure of a girl in pangs of death. It was Champawati lying on her death-bed. Near her were sitting motionless Rana Pratap and Maharani Gunawati. Sunder Singh had waken up.

Sunder Singh. "Mother, why is didiji lying so?"

Rani Gunawati (in tears). "My boy, your didiji is sleeping." Again there was silence.

After some time the Maharana said to the Rani, "Then what reply should we give to Akbar? If we acknowledge him our suzerain, he will make peace with us. He is very anxious to make peace with me. Somehow he has come to know of our miserable condition. He is pained to hear of our troubles. He is too eager to make peace for the sake of our children. He is ready to make peace if we nominally accept him as emperor. If I accept this condition he will allow me full freedom to do as I like. He makes this promise."

Just then somebody's steps were heard outside the cottage. Rana Pratap was startled and asked, "Who is there?"

No reply came.

Gunawati. "Probably it was the rattling of leaves."

Rana Pratap. "I think it is a messenger from the generous-hearted Akbar."

The moment it reached the ears of Champawati she stirred and said in a trembling voice quite struggling through death, "Father, to-day you have discovered Akbar's generosity, to-morrow you will accept some high office from him and the day after you will pride yourself on being his slave. But remember, you will that day cut at the very root of Rajput freedom. Does he say that he pities the condition of your children? Probably he does not know that Rana's children are not so frail. Has the emperor forgotten the battle of Haldighat?"

So saying she fell unconscious. Then Rana and Rani were looking towards her in silent surprise. The Maharani put her hand on her forehead to see if she was not delirious.

Champawati (in a very low voice, as if it were the voice of another world). "No mother, I am not delirious. Father, do not listen to Akbar."

Rana (with courage and firmness). "Daughter, I take an oath before your death-bed that as long as there is life in my body I shall fight for Chittor. Only for a moment my love for my children had overpowered my sense of duty. Now I am again firm and determined. As long as like yourself will encourage me, I shall never yield to Akbar."

Champawati. "It will be like that?" "Yes, exactly," said a voice from outside the cottage and in came the Emperor Akbar disguised like a beggar.

Champawati. "Oh! He is the atithi."

Akbar. "Rana, your courage and the bravery of your offspring has confused me. You are blessed. India will be proud of such progeny. I bear testimony to your unparalleled patriotism and am from this moment a protector of your freedom. Give me your hand."

Tears were visible in the eyes of both the Emperors and hand in hand they were silent for a while. Akbar embraced Rana Pratap and begged leave to go.

At that very time a sudden breeze put off the lamp. There was a slight motion on the mat on which Champawati was lying. Akbar and Rana both turned to her. In the little moonlight they saw that Champawati was lying lifeless.

—*The States Chronicle.*

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT COMPELLED TO RETIRE

Sequel To Findings Of Ccmission.

RANGPUR, Jan. 16.

As a result of the enquiry by the Commission consisting of Mr. R. N. Reid, Chef Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Mr. H. G. Waight, Distrist and Sessions Judge, Mr. Sukumar Sen Gupta, formerly Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, has received orders for compulsory retirement. —A. P.

Village Chowkidar Done To Death.

PATNA, Jan. 16.

An official bulletin states that recently a gang of about 50 men attacked the Kutchery in the village of Packrukhi under the jurisdiction of Siwan Police Station, where two relatives of the police officers were staying. The village chowkidar who came to their help was speared in the stomach and he died soon after. It is believed that the gang intended to take revenge on the relations of the police officers for the arrest by the latter of a local Swarajist.—A. P.

MIRABEN'S TOUR IN SIND.

For Khadi Propaganda.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Jan. 16.

Shrimati Mira Bai Mahatma Gandhi's chief lieutenant, arrived here yesterday on a week's tour in Sind for khadi propaganda. She met khadi workers and weavers ann lates adnressen a meeting of the students and others, whom she exhorted to take to the propagation of khadi.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT BROACH

Casualties On Sholapur Day.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 17.

Sholapur day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. In the evening, a huge procession was organised. The police made a severe lathi charge on the procession. Sjt. Ratuprasad Vakunthlal, Diwanji Chimanlal, milk merchant, Naginlal Vimavala, Kantilal Sheth Dhanvantlal Bhutwala and Nathubhai of Rayama were arrested. In all hundred volunteers sustained injuries. The Parsi Ambulance and Congress Red Cross gave excellent service. The Modh Vanar Sena and Sevika Sangh were carried to police lock-up but were afterwards released at 10 p. m.

To-day morning, lathi charge was made at Dholikui Bazar. Intense excitement prevails in the City. Three volunteers are in a precarious condition. Sjt. Chimanlal Shah, Kantilal Choksi, Jagmohan who are small boys have also sustained serious injuries.

IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

—:o:—

"I Have Three More Sons" Says Valibai.

Srimati Valibai Javeri, mother of Sjt. Vithaldas Javeri who was present in the Court and looked cheerful on hearing the sentence passed on her young son said to a "Chronicle" representative.

"I am proud of my son that he had the privilege to suffer for the cause of country's freedom. I have three more sons but they are all young. I am with the confidence that they will also suffer for the country's cause. It will be a happy day for me if I see them also following in the footsteps of their elder brother."

C. P.'S RECORD IN SATYAGRAHA.

Convictions Nearing 5,000

(From Our Correspondent).)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Jan. 17.

In the C. P. Legislative Council, the Government to-day announced that the total number of persons convicted on account of Civil Disobedience movement in C. P. and Berar, upto 27th December, 1930, is 4853 Replying Mr. Fulays question, Mr. H. C. Gowan stated that Government did not contemplate to release political prisoners convicted under Section 188 before the expiry of their regular term of detention.

PURE SWADESHI

Mysore Silk Ready Yarn.

(Recognised by All India Spinners Association)

Mysore Silk Reared, Realed and Manufactured in Mysore State with INDIAN CAPITAL and UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

GENUINE SWADESHI

Best in Lustre and Fast in Colour;

Easy to weave high class Sarees, Shirting, Coating on Power Looms and Hand Looms. Can be had in any form of Warps and Wefts, dyed and undyed at moderate rates. For samples and quotations, please write to :—

SREE RAM SILK THROWING FACTORY,

(Premier Silk Twisting and Dyeing Factory in India)

Sri Ram Bagh, P. O. Basavanguddi, BANGALORE CITY.

The Antiseptic Medical Journal in its September Issue says:—

Dr. Purohit's "SHWASHARI" Regd.

A liquid preparation is a Specific for ASTHMA and CH. BRONCHITIS, as it gives prompt and Sure relief, by producing easy expectoration, reducing dryness of throat, palpitation of the HEART and Nervousness. It REMOVES indigestion and constipation, and gives sound sleep.

Available in two sizes, with all Chemists.

OR

BOMBAY—UNIVERSAL MEDICAL STORES, or

" ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess Street.

KOLHAPUR—Dr. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY.

FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.

DR. B N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I Ry.)

Cures Radically

HYDROCELE

Without Operation

In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.

IN BOMBAY

in February from 1st to 6th

In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market

TO MAKE Your Life Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through KAM SHASTRA

Sent GRATIS and Post FREE

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar. (Kathiawar)

INSURE WITH PRESIDENCY (LIFE) INSURANCE Co's (PROVIDENT)

Head Office :—AMRUT BUILDING,

Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards.

Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re: 1/- and upwards

LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

A SUPREME INDIAN TONIC

ELIXIR ANGOOR COMPOUND (Regd.)

Tonic-Nutrient, Restorative, Reconstructive, Refreshing-Invigorating.

Very palatable, more delicious and four times stronger than any of the ordinary forms of Drakshasava, Chyawanprasha, and similar other preparations.

Send for Literature and Catalogue to:—

Dr. J. D. Kulkarni

Thakurdwar Rd., Bom. No 8

Tele Add: "Omkarodaya."

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Acutary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE ! FREE !!

SEXUAL-SCIENCE

By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS.

Apply :—

Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy, 30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

"I have tried many Astrologers, both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: KALINGA ASTROLOPICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

MBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

AY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

.m. Gramophone Records.
.m. (DX) Miss Lakdawalla's music, Sjt. Vasant Pai's vomusic.

AND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Rail- Regiment A.F.I. will play sic at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. T.).

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY.

To commemorate the sixty-ninth birthday anniversary of the Swami Vivekananda, a public meeting will be held to-day at Blavatsky Lodge at 6 p.m. the Chunilal Mehta will preside. Sir J. K. Mehta, Mr. F. J. Ginwall... G. Kher, Mr. buddhana... and Swami Sammeetin... will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

SUNDAY CELEBRATION.

The sixty-ninth birthday anniversary of Sreemat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, the 25th instant.

EXPERIENCES OF TOUR IN GUJERAT.

A meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the Mandvi Prajakiya Mandal at Kharak Bazar (Jawahir Bazar), Mandvi when Bombay leaders will narate their experiences of a tour and visit to Bardoli, Jambusar and Khar Districts.

WORKERS CONDEMN LALBAUG FIRING

—:o:—

Under the auspices of Young Workers' League, a mass meeting of workers of Bombay was held at Lal Baug on Sunday to condemn the police firing on workers. Mr. Padave, Mr. Khale, Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Patker addressed the meeting. Speeches were made in condemnation of the firing and the speakers called upon the workers to rally round the Red Flag.

New Vice-Presidet Of Bombay Chamber Of Commerce

—:o:—

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce in a press note say: Mr. R. R. Haddow, of Messrs. Mackinnon Macnenzie and Co. has been elected as Vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1931/1932.—A. P.

OKHA PORT.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha, wires under date January 17: S. S. Werdenfels (Line: Hansa; Agents: Messrs. Lionel Edwards Ltd. Bombay) arrived Port Okha on 17th instant with 850 tons of cargo.—A. P.

JALGAON OBSERVES SHOLAPUR DAY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).
JALGAON, Jan. 14.

Jalgaon observed Sholapur Day by a complete hartal. A huge public meeting condemned the Government's apathy towards popular opinion. Procession of 2,000 with black flags went round the city.

HARTAL AT CHEMBUR FOR THE SHOLAPUR MARTYRS.

—:o:—

A complete hartal was observed here on the 13th instant for the Sholapur martyrs. The schools were also closed.

Section 144 was promulgated at Chembur banning the holding of meetings, processions or flag salutation in connection with the Sholapur martyrs.

SHOLAPUR DAY AT DEVANGERE

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
DAVANGERE, Jan. 14.

Complete Hartal was observed to-day following the execution of the Sholapur Prisoners, almost all the shops and hotels having been closed and suspended business completely. A procession headed by Black Flag bearers shouting national slogans paraded the streets all through the day. The Hartal was a complete success.

Mr. B. P. Wadke is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City South Constituency.

A. I. EXHIBITION AT SUKKUR.

The Secretary, Sind Satyagraha Committee, writes:—

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will commence from 17th to 25th March on the occasion of Cheti Chand at Sukkur, Sindh.

Swadesh merchants and others taking part in the Swadeshi Movement are requested to send their suggestions to make the Exhibition successful.

The Rules and Regulation for stalls will be prepared soon by the Committee.

"SLAPPED, DRAGGED BY THE HAIR AND KICKED."

Woman Satygrahi's Allegations Against Police Inspector

(From Our Correspondent).
BORSAD, Jan. 17.

Further details are now forthcoming regarding the alleged police assault on Smt. Lilavati Ben Ashar, a devoted Sevika from Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati. As reported yesterday, she was taken to the D. D. Collector, Mr. Bhadrapuri, who has encamped at Sevalia in Thasra Taluka, under strict police escort. On the way nobody was allowed to see her nor ... allowed to talk to ... she however, two ... gentlemen who travelled ... train to Sevalia made a complaint on behalf of Smt. Lilavati Ben, to the D. D. Collector to inquire into the alleged inhuman treatment meted out to her by the police at Borsad, especially by Mr. Gulmahmod, the Sub-Inspector of Police. Here is, in her own words the substance of what she narrated in the court before Mr. Bhadrapuri, the D. D. Collector:—

"I was put up in the police lock-up. A constable, Lallo by name, then came to me to note down my name and address. I gave him my true name and address: Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati, which I have accepted as my home for the last tensyears. He then asked me to give out my husband's name. I reminded him of the Hindu tradition that wife should not utter her husband's name. Then he asked as to what my native place was. I said my native place is Bombay. He asked for my Bombay address. I said I stay in the Ashram and so it is my address. I have no house in Bombay. He then went to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. Gulmahmod and told him all that I said and added: "She does not give her Bombay address" (the words were spoken in Vernacular in insulting tone). The Sub-Inspector called me to his office from the lock-up and abused me in filthy and unutterable words. I spoke to the Sub-Inspector to talk to me in a gentleman-like manner. At this he got up from the chair, and slapped me in the face as a result of which I began to feel as if I was getting unconscious. Then he caught hold of me by my hair and threw me four times on the ground and kicked me several times and I became unconscious. Thus they forced out from me my father's address—my brother's name and address as ... ther is dead ... then to... ...ence long. I was ... to the Magistrate of Borsad who said that I should be taken to the D. D. Collector for prosecution. He did not ask me anything. I was arrested at 4 p.m. yesterday and kept in the lock-up the whole night.

I wept much in the lock-up. At the time I could not understand how I could bear all this. God gave me the courage to suffer. For a while, I was even angry a little at the Sub-Inspector but a little later I realised my mistake as he was after all a brother to me. Several of my friends have sacrificed their precious lives and many have their heads broken by police lathis. But the punishment meted out to me is comparatively a trifling one and so I got prepared, shedding off all fear, for further assault and beating at the same time praying to God to give me strength to suffer more and more.

(Sd). LILAVATI ASHER.
16-1-1931.

Shrimati Lilavati Ben has been charged as follows for three offences: (1) For making a speech instigating people of Borsad to refuse to pay land revenue on the 15th instant—the day of her arrest; (2) for instigating people to defy the ban of the Magistrate prohibiting procession in honour of the Sholapur martyrs and (3) for disobeying the Magistrate's order and taking out a procession.

On the first charge she has been sentenced to 3 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or 6 weeks more in default. She stated in the court as follows:—

"I have not made any speech on the day in question. But I do advise people from time to time privately to refuse to pay land revenue and for that you can punish me with any sentence you please."

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

Woman In Delicate State Of Health Complains She Was Kicked

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, January 17.

The head constable of Borsad arrested Sjt. Baberbhai Girdharbhai of Bodal on the 14th instant for non-payment of revenue Sjt. Baberbhai had to pay only Rs. 30 for revenue. For this sum the ex-Mamlatdar of Borsad Mr. M. M. Shah had already attached 10 maunds of tobacco, 6 corrugated iron-sheets, Rs. 5 in cash and other sundry articles. Not satisfied with this, the police arrested the old Satyagrahi on 14th instant on a charge of "not redeeming the promise of paying up the revenue dues." Before leaving his house from Bodal to present himself at Borsad, Sjt. Baberbhai openly warned his sons not to pay revenues stating, "Do not pay a pie. Do not bother about me. Do not come to set me free by paying up revenue" This is typical of the peasants of Borsad Taluka who hold nothing dearer than the freedom of the country.

On the 13th instant the new Mamlatdar Mr. Benjamin went to Pamol, Singa'av and other villages, telling the people, who met him, that their lands would be confiscated if they did not pay up revenue dues.

Sjt. Chhaganbhai Fulabhai Arya and Kalidas Mangalbhai Patil of Khadol have been sentenced by the Borsad Magistrate to 2 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or 1 month more in default. Sjt. Shivabhai Shankerbhai has been let off by the police.

NATIONAL FLAG RE-HOISTED.

The national flag, which was pulled down by the police, has again been hoisted in Khatol by a huge meeting of men, women and children.

Since the last three days, Mr. Keshavalal, the Aval Karkun and some oplice and ravanias are alleged to have resorted to indiscriminate beating of men and women so as to force them to pay up revenue. The following are some of the examples of the excesses committed by them as alleged in statements made by their victims.

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

"On the 14th instant at about 9 a.m. I was looking after my buffalo that was grazing in my field. At the time a man with a hat on came to my field with 6 or 7 policemen. One constable approached me and uttered unspeakable filthy words abusing me and kicked me near the abdomen though I am pregnant. I felt uneasy and fell on the ground quite unconscious."

Even children of 10 and 12 years are not spared from the wrath of the police.

A boy of 10 was taking his buffalo to the field. The police dealt a serious lathi blow to the boy attached the buffalo and took it to the police camp. Then they caught hold of Mala Kala and gave him several blows ordering him to pay up his revenue dues

Sjt. Bhailsbhai and Mangalbhai two volunteers picketing the liquor shop at Borsad, have been arrested on the 14th instant.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

ANNUAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1930-31

The annual University Hockey Tournament will commence to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. on the Grant Medical College Gymkhana ground (Kennedy Sea-face). The following are the fixtures:—

Monday, 19th: Grant Medical College vs. St. Xavier at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th: Sydenham vs. Elphinstone at 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st: Grant Medical vs. Wilson at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 22nd: Sydenham vs. G. S. Medical, at 5 p.m.

Friday, 23rd: St. Xavier vs. Elphinstone at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 24th: Sydenham vs. Grant Medical at 5 p.m.

Monday, 26th: Wilson vs. St. Xavier at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 27th: Grant Medical vs. Elphinstone at 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 28th: Wilson vs. Sydenham at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 29th: St. Xavier vs. Grant Medical at 5 p.m.

Friday, 30th: G. S. Medical vs. Wilson at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 31st: St. Xavier vs. Sydenham at 5 p.m.

Monday 2nd Feb.: G. S. Medical vs. Elphinstone at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 3rd Feb.: Wilson vs. Elphinstone at 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th Feb.: G. S. Medical vs. Grant Medical at 5 p.m.

A correspondent wires from Porbander under Date January 16

Mr. C. W. Maidment died at Porbandar last week of heart failure at the age of fifty. He belonged to the Bombay Preventive Service and was serving for the last seventeen years as Port and Chief Customs Officer

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Master And Mehesheri Contesting

MR. K. F. NARIMAN'S APPEAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following appeal in respect of re-electi... to the Bombay Municipal Corporation of Messrs. Kanji Karamsey Master and B. N. Mehesheri who were disqualified to hold their membership because they were jailed for political offence.

Messrs. Kanji Master and B. N. Mehesheri had to forfeit temporarily their right to sit in the Corporation because they, in the discharge of their National duties participated in the national movement and suffered imprisonment. They are contesting the by-election from the "B" (Mandvi) Ward on the 20th of this month. "Mandvi" Ward has always been in the forefont of the national struggle and I am confident that the Municipal votes of this Ward will vindicate their self-respect by re-electing Messrs. Master and Mehesheri to the Corporation.

An Appeal To The City Fathers.

—:o:—

Mr. Deorukhkar Wants Opportunity To Serve His Poor Brothren

I am standing as a candidat for a co-opted seat that has bee vacated by Mrs. Avantikaba Gokhale. All know that I belong t the so-called "Depressed Class and as such know full well wher the boots of the "Untouchables pinch them. During the last fe years I tried to get the grievance of my caste brethren redressed I carried on the agitation in th localities of the Bombay Untouchables for their general welfare an make them conscious of thei rights and wrongs and their dut to their motherland. Being in touc with these downtrodden peopl for years together I got opportunities to study their mind heart, and ways and means tha will satisfy their needs. Our Hind brothers must realise the necessity of educating this sect o Hinduism in modern ways so tha the latter can be with the forme in every walk of national life.

Taking the present circumstances into consideration, every on shall have to admit the dire nee of the members who must be o the same blood and flesh of whic the Untouchables are made so tha they can represent their interest and protect them in the Corporation Hall in the best possible way But owing to the gnawing povert and the system of nomination, th social workers from these classe cannot contest the seat successfully, of which I got bitter experience in last general election.

Now, it is upto you all, the City Fathers, to rise up to the presen occasion to do justice to the righ cause of the poor people. I know many of you have proved your selves on the floor of the Corporation Hall as the sympathisers an champions of the cause of the Untouchables, from which Scavengers, Sweepers, etc. are recruite every day for keeping up th health of this City.

I hope, all will be, now, with m in cherishing high desires of ser vice to these poor, oppressed an dutiful sons of mother-land.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal t the City Fathers, through th press to cast their votes in th ensuing Co-option in my favou and give me an opportunity to re present and safeguard the socia educational, hygenic, economi and moral interests of the Untouchables of Bombay City.

B. J. DEORUKHKER.
Polbavdi, Bombay, 17-1-1931.

ATTACHMENTS AT KATHANA

(From Our Correspondent)

On the 11th instant the attachment clerk Mr. Keshavlal went with a batch of 25 to 30 police to to Kathana. In the absence of Shabhal Javer, the clerk is alleged to have threatened his wife to pay up revenue. But the brave Thakarani simply laughed at the threats of the attachment clerk and went about her work quite unaffected. The clerk after some time went his way quite disappointed.

On the 12th instant the attachment clerk approached a Muslim shopkeeper who, however, knowing that the clerk was coming for attachment, came out of the shop (which was quite empty) and said. "We'll, sir, attach anything you like in the shop." The clerk left the village and went to the fields with the local headman and Ravanias and attached corn and buffaloes.

P. B. HIRAO RELEASED.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 17.

The prominent leader and Principal of the National School, Ahmednagar, Sjt. R. B. Hirao was released from Nasik Jail on the 17th instant. He was welcomed by the teachers and the students of the school at the station. Leaders and citizens were present.

ASSAULT ON PURSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS

Last Year's Manager Regrets For Young Man's Hot-Headed Action.

—:o:—

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas continues to make progress, but has been strictly enjoined to rest in bed for some time. It now transpires that his assailant was an employee of Goodyear's Tyres, Ltd., stationed at Calcutta. On the day of the incident he was in Bombay, and as a matter of fact on his way to the Bombay Central to catch a train. Mr. McCorke, the General Manager of Goodyear's, Bombay immediately on hearing of the incident called on Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas and has since addressed the following to Mr. Purshottam:—

LETTER
Shasta House
Dongarsi Road,
Bombay, 17th Jan. 1931.

Sir—I feel I should repeat in writing the sentiments which I have already expressed to you personally with reference to the most regrettable affair on Dongarsi Road. While I was not present and the incident was certainly a personal one, nevertheless I feel a certain amount of responsibility in the matter since the young man was my guest and was riding in my car.

I condemn his action as entirely inexcusable and can assure you that I will have him return to Bombay within a few days and make suitable apology.

I feel sure that he must regret his hot-headed action and be anxious to make such amends as may be possible.—Yours.

(Sd) MacCORKE.

"FOUNTAIN OF NATIONAL SUPREMACY."

—:o:—

Swami Satyadev At Parsi Meeting

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting of Parsis only at the Elavatsky Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) the 20th instant at 6/15 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will deliver a lecture on "The Fountain of National Supremacy." Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY: SIR IBRAHIM'S MOTTO.

Why He Sought The Honour.

The House re-assembled at 12-45 p.m. when the Chairman, Mr. Chetty, read amidst cheers a brief message from the Viceroy, according his approval to the election of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah.

Mr. Chetty before vacating the chair in favour of Sir Ibrahim offered his own sincerest congratulations to Sir Ibrahim who had already a distinguished record in public life. Though new to the Assembly Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah was not new to the rules and procedure as he had been a successful President of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Chetty felt sure that Sir Ibrahim would uphold the rights and privileges of the Assembly.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah took the Chair amidst renewed applause.

RAINY'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Sir George Rainy, the Leader of the House, said that it was his good fortune to be the first to felicitate Sir Ibrahim on the distinction conferred by the House and to felicitate the House on the choice made the Assembly had thereby recorded its belief in the capacity of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah to grapple with and overcome any difficulties that might arise and its confidence in his impartiality and fairness He assured the Chair with confidence that it would receive abundant support from every quarter of the House. The interests of the House ranked far above any personal considerations and Sir George Rainy congratulated those who withdrew their candidature for their sense of public duty. On behalf of himself and his colleague Sir George gave an assurance of their support in upholding the dignity and authority of the Chair "We believe that you will faithfully follow the best traditions of your high office and have full confidence in your fairness and impartiality." (Applause.)

MORE PLATITUDES.

Mr. Rangacharlar on behalf of the Nationalists bore testimony to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's sense of duty as an Indian patriot and said that that was the proper spirit in which they, the Indians, should cooperate in building up the future of a Great India. In the discharge of the duties Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah would act in fear of God and without the fear or favour of man. The Chair was above all politics, communities and parties and Mr. Rangacharlar assured Sir Ibrahim that he enjoyed the entire confidence of the House. (Applause).

HIS IMPARTIALITY.

Concluding Mr. Rangacharia said that Sir Ibrahim had to discharge his duties according to his best judgment, uninfluenced and uncontrolled by either the Right or the Left and had further to protect minorities and also maintain the traditions built up by previous speakers.

Numerous other speakers from every section of the non-official side of the House followed, all emphasising confidence in the ability of Sir Ibrahim, as also in his impartiality, basing their faith on his successful career as President of the Bombay Council.

WHY HE STOOD AS CANDIDATE.

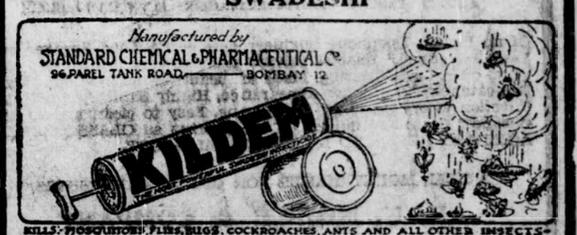
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah cordially welcomed the offer of co-operation from all sections of the House, for he fully recognised the onerous duties, in the discharge of which he required their help. He trusted that in the cause of the service of India they would all co-operate in the best of spirits and harmony. He had done his humble best to serve India and whatever his success, it was due to friendly co-operation of his fellow workers which he had the good fortune to enjoy. It was with the firm conviction that the same co-operation would be forthcoming in this House that he had stood as a candidate for the Chair.

STUDENT FOR HONOURS.

"I will do my humble best to discharge my duties to the satisfaction of every section and every interest. I shall be the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House and I shall yield to none in maintaining the traditions and the dignity of the Chair. As President of the Bombay Council, I had judicial impartiality as my motto and I tried to discharge my duties here in that spirit. Here also I shall do my best to discharge my duties with judicial impartiality. Having been elevated to the Chair by your suffrage, I cease to belong to any interest whatsoever. I appear before you as a student aspiring for honours and shall be content if at the end of my tenure you give me pass marks." (Applause).

The House adjourned to hear Viceroy's speech.

SWADESHI


Manufactured by
STANDARD CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL Co
96 PAREL TANK ROAD BOMBAY 12
KILDEM
KILLS MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BUGS, COCKROACHES, ANTS AND ALL OTHER INSECTS

BETTER THAN OTHERS—CHEAPER THAN OTHERS

Dr. TREASURYVALA, M.D.

Besides treating

Hernia, Hydrocele and Appendicitis,

other Chronic and obstinate diseases will be treated by NON-ALLOPATHIC methods.

Between 9 and 12-30 in the morning.
3 to 6 in the afternoon.
WATSON'S HOTEL (Mahendra Mansions.)

Rest of the time at the ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC HALL, Opposite Colaba Station, Near the Taxi Stand.

"CHAPRASEES WORKING AS DUMMY EDITORS."

Punjab European Member's Impertinent

"HANDICAPPED BY THE INADEQUACY OF PRESS LAWS"

(From Our Correspondents.)
LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Discussion of Mr. Ahmad Yarkhan Daultana's resolution advocating a measure for stopping anarchical crimes in the province was continued.

Pandit Nanakchand opening to-day's debate said they would consider any measures that Government might propose, but they could not give unconditional support to Government and would not be party to roping in of innocent persons. He quoted instances of great magnanimity shown by Sir Jeoffrey. Lord Irwin and Lord Hardinge after attempts made on their lives. He suggested that Government should emulate their example and not resort to any hasty steps.

ADVOCATES MORE REPRESSION

Mr. Owen Roberts asked Government if action had been taken against those Congress leaders who to the knowledge of Government had incited people to revolutionary crimes. If no action was taken Government had obviously failed in its first duty to law abiding persons. Referring to suggestion of conciliation Mr. Roberts said passive submission to law-breaking was neither conciliation nor Government he said he was not asking for repressive measures. He had no desire to see a police-ridden province, but adequate police, adequate law and proper judgment were reasonable demands for the safety of persons and property in the province.

VOICE OF DESPAIR

Sardar Habibullah said the original idea of having discussion on the subject was to give opportunity to various heads to discover means for finding ways and means of stopping these crimes (voice—"But the Heads have nothing in them"—Laughter). He said as long as public opinion against these crimes was not count of the travels of the blem was possible. Something should be done to divert the press from pro-revolutionist tendencies

Sir Henry Craik assured Mr. Owen Roberts that had action been taken against those leaders who had delivered inflammatory speeches not a single prominent leader of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the Punjab was now or had been in jail for objectionable speeches. As regards the speeches delivered by All-India leader at the Lahore Congress, Sir Henry said the decision to take action did not lay in hands of Local Government. There were reasons for deferring action against what at that time seemed to be empty threats, but at the same time prompt action then might have checked or further worsened the position.

IMPERTINENT INTERFERENCE.

Referring to the controlling of Press, Sir Henry said Government had been handicapped by the inadequacy of the Press Law. Government could no doubt prosecute for seditious articles, but dummy editors who really were chaprasees were working as editors. He was glad, under Press Ordinance, Government had got some power to effectively control press and hoped the Assembly would pass the Press Bill.

Resolution was carried unanimously.

SWADESHI LEAGUE SECRETARY ARRESTED

—:o:—

Bombay Sevikas For Cannanore

(From Our Correspondent).
CANNANORE, Jan. 14.

Sjt. M. V. Ramakrishnan, Secretary, the Swadeshi League, is summoned to appear before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on the 17th instant under Section 17 (1) Cr. Law Amendment Act. When he first appeared on the 6th instant before the local Sub Magistrate, the police petitioned to add a charge under Section 17 (2) of the same Act and requested the transfer of the case to a First Class Magistrate. It now so happened that the complaint filed by Sjt. Ramakrishnan against the police for the removal of the National Flag from the Swadeshi Stores will also be taken up the same day and in all probability be tried together.

BACK FROM BOMBAY.

Srimatis M. Kamalam and her two sisters who were working for Swadeshi in Bombay have arrived here to do propaganda work for Khaddar and Swadeshi. It is felt that their experience in Bombay will be of great advantage in their task here.

THIS NEW AMERICAN INVENTION

Of an Expert Telephone Engineer acts as **"A Loud-Speaker on Your Telephone."** Enables private talks in very low tones. Prevents others over-hearing. Made of beautiful milk-white glass. Eye-catching distinctive appearance. Highly Sanitary. Prevents infection where many use one Phone. Easy to clean and to fit. Cheapest Glass Mouthpiece on the market as GLASS BREAKAGES ARE REPLACED BY US AT HALF-COST.

A REAL MONEY-MAKER FOR OFFICE CANVASSERS.

P. N. MOHILE & COMPANY

GHATKOPAR (G. I. P.)

AGUERINE

FOR

ALL FEVERS

EDUCATE

Your Sons and Daughters for Accounting, Banking or Secretarial Positions At

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING AND BEST RESULTS.

Free advice as to selection of Course.

For free Prospectus, write or call at:—

YUSOOF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

To, THE

DIAMOND USERS.

Please enquire for your wants at the following address: where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES, and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense wealth.

BRANCH OFFICE:
CHIMANLAL PRATAP CHAND,
175, China Bazar Road,
MADRAS.
Telephone No. 6896.

HEAD OFFICE:
BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND,
114-116, Zaveri Bazar,
BOMBAY—2.
Telephone No.—
Office: 24437.
Residence: 86047.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING PLANTS

The INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENG. CO.,

11, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MARBLE and TILES

Available In

SEVERAL DESIGNS

with

RAVAL & Co.,

13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd

Structural and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Subscription To Foreign Countries Rs. 50. Per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Per Year	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8
Foreign	Rs. 10 per year.	
Half Yearly	Rs. 6.	

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931.

PENULTIMATE APOLOGIA.

—:o:—

Addressing the Legislative Assembly on Saturday in an inaugural address, Lord Irwin made his penultimate apologia for the policy of coercion in which his Government have indulged to stem the tide of Indian national "insurgence." At the end of the Assembly session which began on Saturday, the Viceroy will make his ultimate apologia. The address was couched in the now familiar "I am sorry the innocents suffer with the guilty" style. Lord Irwin paid an academic tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's "spiritual force," gave a certificate to his successor, Lord Willingdon, regretted the necessity of coercion and gave promise of future coercion—unless a demand he made was satisfied. The demand and the tribute to Gandhiji were couched in felicitous phraseology, but the implication of the Viceregal utterance is patently evident. "Is it not now possible," the Viceroy asked, "for those responsible for this policy," — the leaders of the Civil Disobedience Movement — "to try another course that in the light on the one hand of the sinister events in India and on the other of the encouragement offered to India by the progress of the Conference in England would seem to be the more excellent way?" More than three-fourths of those to whom this query is addressed are in jail, while their leader is incarcerated by Lord Irwin for an indefinite period. Will the Jailor-in-Chief ask the Prisoner-in-Chief what reply the latter has to make to this interesting query? We are sure the epistolary communication from Yeravda will not only be a striking review of the progress of the movement, of the wonderful spirit of non-violence which pervades the land and of the reasons which compelled the author after repeated warnings which went unheeded, after the hand of friendship offered by him was unceremoniously rejected, to initiate Civil Disobedience, the reply will be also an examination of political ethics of considerable and world importance.

Lord Irwin cannot deny that during the last eight months his advisers have depended on the use of "organised force," because it is the duty of a Government to govern. They have depended upon the 'lathi,' whose 'music' has been extolled in the Anglo-Indian Press. They have depended upon forms of coercion which, according to a leading British journal, "have been the severest since the mutiny." In what spirit has the Indian Nation met this avalanche of coercion? Have there been, except on a very very small scale, attempts to resist by force on the part of the people? Have not they shown a wonderful appreciation of the ethical teaching of Mahatma Gandhi and practised non-violence as a creed the sanctity of which they must scrupulously observe? The Viceroy himself says, "A political movement must be judged and dealt with not according to the professions of those who initiate it or carry it into effect but in the light of the practical result." We agree. No unprejudiced observer of the national struggle can fail to be struck with the rapid achievements of the constructive and positive aspects of the struggle, the Swadeshi Movement and the colossal mass awakening. And the Indian people have also learnt that a certain 'political move' called the Round Table Conference "must be judged and dealt with not according to the professions of those who initiate it or carry it into effect, but in the light of the practical result." When Lord Irwin's nominees to the London Tamasha return home and submit their private reports to him will they be able to record that "progress" and speak in that "note of optimism" to which he so eloquently refers in his speech? We are afraid if they are honest to their Master they will have to report that they went out to secure status and were rewarded with a curious species of architecture, a Federation of All-India in which the autocrats of Yellow India will lord it over the Red, and in which the safeguards demanded by Lord Irwin's countrymen and grudgingly and helplessly assented to by his "nominees" make of Swaraj for India only a mirage. And yet Lord Irwin would point to a "more excellent way"!

Let us point out to him a truly 'excellent' way. He is fair enough to pay tribute to the "traditions and virtues" of India that make the majority of Indians regard "terrorism" as an insane and immoral weapon. But he omits to mention the glorious achievement of Gandhiji and his followers in weaning away those whom despair attracts to terrorism and violent crime. Nor is he fair to the Indian Press when he charges it with having divested itself from its "true functions." Can he point out a single responsible organ of Indian public opinion in this country which has not emphatically condemned violent crime, which did not warn the authorities of the difficulties in which they would find themselves entangled, if they chose to disregard Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to the Viceroy on "bended knees," a single reputable journal which has not, in spite of the murky atmosphere of strained relations and coercion, pleaded for a true Indo-British understanding? And yet, not having after the experience of several months, learnt that Ordinances and coercive legislation are futile in repressing national discontent, Lord Irwin would have the Press "better controlled." He must clearly understand that whatever his Steel Frame advisers may tell him, whatever the communalist tuft-hunters in his entourage may advise him, and however keen may be his desire to boost the results of the Round Table Conference, unless he makes peace with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, there cannot be a cessation of the present struggle. This is the truly "excellent way," because if there is one Indian leader to-day who can "deliver the goods" if there is any man who yearns for a rapprochement between India and Britain, it is Mahatma Gandhi. And that is the man whose bidding the majority of his country men will obey, knowing that this selfless soul will advise them what is in their true interest. The other way is, of course, open to Lord Irwin, the way of coercion. Every autocracy has that way open to it. But there is one factor, one new and impelling force, in the struggle of which the advocates of coercion must take note. That force is the daughters of India. When the future mothers of a race have wished that it should be born free, history does not yet record that their effort has been unsuccessful. If Lord Irwin is so minded he may continue to resist "with all his strength," the "great Congress organisation"—but he will be forgetting the women's part, likely to be still more dominating and more intense, in this nation-wide struggle. It is not only the influence of the Mahatma, it is the influence of India's women that has kept the movement on non-violent lines, and so long as it regards non-violence as its sheet anchor, it will continue and win its way to victory. Our only regret is that the longer the road and the harder the travel, owing to the stumbling blocs of bureaucratic betise, the lesser will be the chances of a reconciliation between Britain and India. It will be then Britain's fault, not India's.

WHAT MAKES A STRONG GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

The "Observer" received by the last mail contains one more article on India by Mr. J. L. Garvin, one of the oldest and most garrulous British journalists. That article, like its predecessors, shows the utter incapacity of a Tory mind either to grasp the situation in India or to confess the truth of having grasped it. Mr. Garvin writes as he would a generation ago to a gullible India in the hope probably that India may be duped into accepting British domination for another generation or so. But he has no new argument with which to bamboozle a disillusioned people. He only relies on the old old story of Britain alone maintaining peace in a vast continent with endless divisions and conflicting interests, a land which would straightaway be plunged into chaos and red ruin the moment the British demi-Gods were to withdraw. He only forgets that little detail of the famous story, popular with Anglo-Indian critics of India's struggle for freedom, to complete the rhetorical picture, "not a virgin nor a rupee would be safe". British journalists may at least take Indians seriously now, if they can do nothing better. The whole world knows now—let alone India with her fresh experience of suffering—that things cannot possibly be worse if the British withdrew and Indians managed their own affairs.

Mr. Garvin seems a little alarmed—perhaps it is only a pose—at the acceptance of the principle of responsibility at the Centre and the consequent dyarchical Government Such a Government, he contends, must lead to conflict, muddle, and weakness. But as he wants an exceptionally strong Government at the Centre to cope with a hundred dangers that he imagines, he recommends a united, homogeneous Executive not responsible to the Legislature. With a part of his argument we agree. We, too, would stress the need for a strong Central Government and would admit that dyarchy would lead to friction and weakness. But our remedy is a stong, very strong, united, homogeneous all-India Executive, wholly responsible to the Legislature. An irresponsible Government cannot possibly be strong in the right sense of the term. On the other hand an all-Indian Executive, backed by the national Legislature, which in its turn is backed by the whole nation, can better safeguard the true interests of India than can a largely non-Indian irresponsible Executive can. This is a simple truth to understand and no casuistry about exceptional conditions in India can make it any the less true. We are sure Mr. Garvin would not for a day put up with a Cabinet in England, half-British and half non-British and only partially responsible to Parliament.

BONFIRE OF GANDHI CAPS

Our own report of a bonfire of Gandhi caps by some police sergeants near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade is corroborated by similar reports in several local Indian papers. Evidently the sergeants snatched away the caps from the people. If boycott volunteers had snatched away foreign caps, they would be in jail, probably convicted of assault, and robbery or theft, besides assisting the operations of an unlawful association. But the sergeants' 'exploit' is different and we woud like to know what the Director of Information has to say about this. Probably he will choose to be discreetly silent, but it would be useful to know whether small bonfires in the streets are permitted or not or whether it all depends upon the things burnt and the persons burning them.

SILVER IN THE DOLDRUMS.

REMEDY OF HEAVIER IMPORT DUTY.

(By MULSHANKAR R. MEHTA).

Silver, the recognised store of value in the eyes of about two-thirds of the world's population since the dawn of the civilized society has once more fallen on bad times and the rates have touched ridiculous figures, London quoting 13-3/16d per std. Oz., America 29 cents per oz., Fine, China 1-3 1/16d. per tael and local rates Rs.40/- per 100 tolas. This is a new record and there seems yet no end in sight for the record making and record breaking career of this unfortunate metal.

It should be remembered that India and China hold by far the greatest amount of the world's silver and were upto recently the biggest potential consumers of the largest portion of the world's silver production. Apart from the Government holdings, the possession of silver by the Indian people exceeds at a moderate estimate five thousand million ounces and while it is impossible to estimate any reasonable figure in the case of China it is certain that the aggregate of private holdings there is several times more than the Indian figure.

RUINOUS DEPRECIATION

The rapid devaluation of this immeasurable wealth divided into petty holdings is the most tragic event that could happen in a century crowded with big events no less tragic. In India the effect has been indirect in so far as she enjoys a more or less organised finance and a stable Government and her silver coins although much reduced in their intrinsic value have a token value irrespective of their silver contents, but the poor peasant who has set aside his silver trinkets for a wintry day, has already lost the two-thirds of his borrowing power and the same also applies to this country as a whole when it needs to buy gold by commuting its silver holding.

China's case is still worse as she possesses no recognised currency. silver pure and simple is the only vehicle by which she can barter her commodities with the outside world. Every time she needs to purchase foreign articles, she pays in exchange a lump of silver equal in value at the current rate of silver and every time she sells her produce, the same process is reversed. Silver pure and simple is the only measure of wealth of China. Hence the depreciation of silver in terms of gold is a direct and severe blow to the entire economic structure of China.

CHINA IN QUANDARY

China is politically divided into warring factions and with a chaotic internal governance, she can never hope for a uniform currency or to have a chance to shape her finance on recognised lines but upto recently she practically managed in her own queer way to meet her financial obligations and this is the first time in her history that she has been put in a quandary with all her hoards of silver in hand and lots of produce waiting at her door for disposal.

Every step her authorities proposed to take in order to stem the tide has proved in turn worse than the disease as it was bound to prove. Any outside plastering cannot improve the rottenness at the core. China is not at all at fault. She is merely a victim of the mental aberrations of the wiseacres of the world. It is a pity that these moon struck gentlemen were allowed to institute a veritable massacre of the innocents and work out the ruination of the poorest of the world's nations with their mad theories of finance and currency.

EUROPE'S LEAP IN DARK

It was an evil day when the civilised Governments lent their ears to the frenzied advocates of the gold standard. The attack on bimetallism sounded the toscin of all stable finance and the established credit as between one country and the other.

It was a leap in the dark which the European nations took regardless of consequences to themselves and to the other nations of the world. The repudiation of the time-honoured silver currency proved a three-fold curse in that it placed a heavy weight of the redundant silver on the silver market, turned out potential buyers and undermined the confidence in silver as a store of value. Not satisfied with this, when these demented experts extended their new-fangled principles to the Eastern Nations, and turned the biggest consumers of silver into the heaviest sellers, the fate of silver was scaled. The present state of affairs was the inevitable result of this policy, and it is merely an interim state, the worse might still follow so long as the main cause is allowed to remain onerative.

IN A FIX

Hence the palliatives resorted to by China have proved disastrous. She wanted to put an import duty on silver but a mere rumour had a depressing effect. She prohibited gold export and lastly she raised the general import duties, but each measure in its turn only weakened the position of silver.

The Creditor Nations are at this moment panic-stricken at the idea that if things are allowed to take their own course, a time would come very soon when China will have no alternative but to repudiate her debts. Already there is a tendency to repudiate the import contracts and America as having the largest share of trade with China is thinking of advancing a loan of about two hundred million ounces of silver to China. But can this help? An emphatic no, is the only answer. It is a mad venture at this juncture, and China understands as much that America is more anxious to find an outlet for the surfeit of her silver production than for really helping China out of her present plight. Sending more silver to China must only aggravate the present situation. What is needed is not more credit, but the rehabilitation of the existing credit and for that other measures are called for and that too in different quarters altogether.

THE ONLY REMEDY

There has been a big talk of forming a pool to prop up silver prices. The mess made by the Farm Board of America and the Canadian Wheat pool are glaring examples of this nature and need not be repeated in case of silver.

The curtailment of production is the only and supreme remedy. The American producers must take courage into both hands and apply a drastic cut in the present production of silver. Apart from the by-product, all the mines should be forthwith closed and if this is done the total production will be brought within about two hundred million ounces.

What happened was that in America specially, in every article of luxury or necessity, the consumption was stimulated by a net-work of credit system organised for the benefit of the consumers. Anybody with whatever means could have no credit whatever he wanted and thus a heavy demand was created which resulted in mass production. Everything was kept on the run and the 'rush system' caused everything to be produced at the top-speed on a mass scale. The inflated profits and easily obtained credits from the banks naturally turned the heads of the manufacturers and the production soon out-ran consumption. The feverish activities of the stock exchange were only symptomatic of the above and the crash was not late in coming. A series of Bank failures like a house of cards was recently witnessed causing widespread ruin and financial anxiety in highest quarters.

ADVANTAGE OF BI-METALLISM

Same was the case with silver production. the improved chemical methods reduction of overhead charges and combinations of mining interests tended to increase the production of silver every year. The world production in the year 1860 was only 29 million ounces which progressively increased to two hundred and fifty-seven million ounces as recorded last year, but the world demand had also kept pace with the increase in the production and during the days of bimetallism the scales were held equal. Trouble began when there was a talk of currency reform for India on the Gold Standard basis. The sale of silver by the Indian Government and the upheaval it caused in the silver market are too well-known to need mention. It is all good and well if the Indian Government be persuaded to stop selling silver, but they have gone too far to retrace their steps so soon and the possibility is that they might put an additional heavy duty on silver to monopolise the Indian market for their own silver.

CRUX OF THE QUESTION

At no time they were more justified to impose a heavy duty on silver than at present. The expectation of the Finance Minister in his last Budget speech has not been realised. While imposing the duty of four annas per oz., last year, he spoke in defence of the duty that the Government wanted a protected market for their own produce. But the purpose has been hardly served as is borne out by the subsequent facts. Almost all the Indian requirements were supplied by London and American silver, the Government being able to sell only about five thousand bars in the local markets. A heavier import duty in India will further lower the foreign silver prices which are already below the cost of production and thus cause the production to be perforce curtailed which should ultimately result in regenerating confidence in silver. The crux of the question is, therefore, how to restore confidence in silver as a store of value. It matters little by what method this is arrived at, but unless this is done no lasting improvement will ever be had in the silver prices.

NOTES OF THE

Women's Sphere.

While some misguided M talk of defying the Sarda Act even proclaiming a hartal a protest against the measure, pleasing to note that several ponsible educated Muslim wo have made a representation to Viceroy asking him "not to any attention to the people" wish to secure to Muslims an emption from the operations the Act. The signatories to representation rightly point o that "it is only a small section Mussalman men who have been demanding exemption from the Act" and add: "This Act affects girls and women far more than it affects men and we deny their right to speak on our behalf." It is noteworthy that the All-India Women's Conference held at Lahore last week and attended by many Muslim delegates unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Viceroy and the Central Legislature "to keep the Sarda Act intact and strictly to enforce the provisions of the Act." One of the speakers on the resolution wondered how people who condemned cruelty to animals could be callous to the cruelty of marrying away children under fourteen. To exempt any community from the Act is to condemn the women of the community unheard.

Ancient Right To Divorce.

Referring to the objection that the Sarda Act is against the Shariat Law, the representation mentioned above states: "These very petitioners who now cry out on the supposed changing of the Shariat Law have had and have no scruples in changing the Shariat Law when it suits their own end." And as an example it is pointed out that the Shariat Law of Divorce for Women has been allowed to fall into disuse and no question has been raised about it." The same may be said about Hindu Law. But many Hindu social reformers now wish to revive the ancient provisions permitting a divorce to women under some specified circumstances. It is interesting to note that the Baroda State has appointed a Select Committee to draft a Divorce Act and it is fair to infer that the State has accepted the principle of Divorce for the Hindu society.

Begging The Question.

The speech in the Punjab Council of Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member, is a typical instance of the bureaucratic mentality. He has charged the Congress and the Press with inciting revolutinary crimes. He is positively categorical in his allegation. He did not pause to consider that by attempting to trace revolutionary crimes directly to the Congress and its leaders he was questioning the whole moral basis of the Congress movement and, therefore, uttering a libel against those who cannot defend themselves. He is reported to have quoted from speeches of Congress leaders which, he was quite sure, were incitement to violence. He begged the question. Why were the leaders not proceeded against? Sir Henry Craik is too naive if he expects the world to believe that Government chose to prosecute Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru thrice as also Doctor Alam and others for other offences when they were guilty of inciting the people to violence. Even an opponent belonging to the Congress is entitled to a fair attack specially when he cannot answer back. But "conciliation is moonshine", says the Punjab Home Member. And when Indians notice that one of the parties to conciliation are people of the Craik type, they will not be not disposed to contradict him in this assertion.

Magisterial Over-enthusiasm.

We would rather sympathise with Bombay's Chief Presidency Magistrate. His concern for Law and Order is perfectly natural. But, while passing a "deterrent" sentence on Mr. Javalkar—the erstwhile leader of co-operating non-Brahmins and his colleagues of the War Council, he permitted himself a fit of over-enthusiasm which, on cooler reflection, he would himself discover to be not very—er—impressive. His otherwise eloquent references to murders and encouragement betray confused thinking and were also overdone.

Did He Not Know?

But has he not read the judgments of the High Court and the Privy Council? Is he unaware of all-India appeals —including a motion in the Assembly—to the Viceroy for reprieve? And is he unaware of the reasons for those appeals, many of which sent by Knights of the Empire and their ladies? If he is, who can seriously blame the learned Magistrate for making sweeping remarks that might well land millions of Indians headed by M.L.A.'s, merchant-princes, and titled ladies into unpleasant legal consequences? We would, as we have said, rather sympathise with the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

VICEROY PREDICTS FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY

—:o:—

IRWIN ON PATRIOTISM AND FALSE SENTIMENTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

wise for the continuance of certain emergency powers under a public safety regulation, the martial law Ordinance is being withdrawn. With the approval of my Government, the Chief Comissioner, in July last, gave an undertaking that the administration of the five districts of the province would be scrutinised, and if, on comparision with the adjoining districts of the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province administration appeared to be in any way deficient, especially in its beneficient activities, steps would be taken, as funds admitted, to remedy the defects. The Chief Commissioner's proposals in fulfilment of this undertaking are now under consideration among other measures. The reassessment which was recently made of the Peshawar District has been revised to bring it into accord with the Punjab Land Revenue Amendment Act, with the result that the total assessment was reduced by some Rs. 60,000.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Questions affecting Indians overseas have, as always, claimed the special attention of my Government. When I last addressed this House, I referred briefly to the Land Tenure Bill introduced in the Assembly of the Union of South Africa, which had caused considerable alarm among Indians in the Transvaal. My Government sought counsel from the Standing Committee on Emmigration on the far-reaching provisions of this measure, and received from them valuable advice to guide them in their line of approach to this difficult and delicate problem. We fully recognise the serious implications of the Bill, and in particular, the effect it must have on the trading and business interests of the Indian community in the Transvaal. We are aware, too, of the feelings of deep concern which the Bill has aroused amongst those whose interests are threatened, and of the sympathy which is felt for them by their compatriots in South Africa and in this country. I have given this question much anxious thought and personal attention. Every opportunity has been taken of representing the Indian point of view, and as our Agent, Sir Kurma Reddi announced at the recent Conference of the South African Indian Congress, our views will be communicated to the Union Government. It is unnecessary to assure the House that we are making every endeavour, in co-operation with the Union Government, to secure an equitable solution, and earnestly hope that the negotiations to be conducted by our representative will result, after full and frank discussion, in an agreement satisfactory to both sides.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM

Turning to East Africa, honourable members will remember that the conclusions of His Majesty's Government have now been referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. My Government are not ignorant of how widespread is the anxiety on the several questions that are involved, and they have submitted their views to this Committee through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. We have futher requested permission to present our case through a representative from India. I am glad to inform the House that in the event of that request being accepted, it is hoped that our spokesman will be the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, whose readiness to undertake any duty in the service of his country has ever been so conspicuous a characteristic of his public career, and who is shortly returning from the Conference to resume his seat on the Royal Commission on Labour under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Whitley. That Commission, after sparing no pains to see for themselves the labour conditions of India " and to hear all shades of opinion, are now engaged in drafting their report, and Hon. members, who will be grateful to them for the manner in which they have prosecuted their enquiry, will also be glad to hear that they expect to be able to complete their work next March.

FINANCE

I turn now to the main item of the business which will claim the attention of Hon. members. It will be part of your task to consider the measures for maintaining the financial position of India which will be placed before you in due course by my Government, and I venture to say that there can have been no period in the history of the country when financial problems have needed not only so much earnest consideration, but also the co-operation of all the forces in India which have power to help the situation. In using these words, I have in mind not merely the needs created by the present economic crisis but the task of finding adequate financial resources to give the new Constitution now under discussion a favourable start. India, like the rest of the world, has suffered seriously from an almost universal trade depression, and in the nature of things, has felt the full weight of the collapse in world prices of agricultural products. The troubles arising from this state of affairs, as I recently had cause to point out, are being seriously aggravated by the disturbances resulting from the civil disobedience movement. I do not wish to dwell at length on this aspect of that movement to-day, nor indeed is it profitable to indulge in recriminations about the past. What concerns us is the present and the future, and I would ask all Hon. members to ponder deeply on the injury which the present dissensions are causing to the economic life of the country. If only distrust and attempts to paralyse Government could be replaced by a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation, then even in spite of the world crisis, we might see the dawn of a new optimism in India and the opening of new ways for the recuperation and development of her economic strength.

TWO ASPECTS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

There are, in particular, two aspects of the civil disobedience movement to which I must invite the attention of Hon. members. A little less than a month ago, I felt it my duty to have recourse again to the special powers which I took last year for the better control of the press and of unauthorised news sheets and newspapers, and for dealing with persons who may instigate others to refuse the fulfilment of certain lawful obligations. In doing so I express my regret that the urgent nature of the emergency which necessitated the promulgation of these ordinances had not allowed me to await the meeting of the Central Legislature, but I indicated the intention of my Government to bring these matters before this House at the earliest opportunity. That intention we now propose to carry into effect by introducing legislation on these two subjects forthwith, and I must therefore briefly review the main factors which has led us to this decision. A political movement must be judged and dealt with, not according to the professions of those who initiate it or carry t into effect, but in the light of the practical result. Whatever may be or have been the true object underlying the present civil disobedience movement, the Government still sees in many parts of India determined efforts to substitute another authority for its own and to interfere with the maintenance of law and order, of which the Government is the constituted guardian. I need not, at this stage, detail the several forms which such activities have taken, but none, I think, is more pernicious or more cruel to those whom it endeavours to mislead than the pressure put upon payers of land revenue and other liabilities to withhold payments that they are legally bound to make. In certain parts of the country those responsible for this movement have successfully instigated the withholding of such payments and in other parts, vigorous efforts are being made to this end. It is very easy to see how such a programme can be put forward in attractive guise, especially at a time. Indeed while the necessity of combating these insidious and dangerous attempts to cripple the administration constrained me to take these powers I attach great importance to them as a means by which the small agriculturists may be saved from the effects of such propaganda by people who themselves have little to lose but who are callously ready to involve the small landholders in the risks of legal processes and even forfeiture of his land. Legislation on this subject will accordingly be laid before you. We also propose to ask this House to give legislative sanction for a limited period to the provisions contained in the Press Ordinance issued a few weeks ago. Apart from the activities of the kind to which I have just referred and which in themselves constitute so grave a menace to the public tranquility we have lately witnessed a disturbing increase in those crimes of violence which have deeply stained the fair name of India and which, I know, are as abhorrent to the members of this House as they are to all other reasonable persons.

"INSANE OBJECTIVE"

The experience of the past few months leaves no doubt as to the existence of an organisation whose insane objective it is to promote the overthrow of established Government by the deliberate creation of a state of terrorism. I know that the vast majority of Indians deplore the growth of a movement wholly foreign to their traditions and instincts and I see in the wide condemnation of outrages, and in particular in the indignation evoked by the attack on His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, a growing recognition of the urgent and paramount need of removing this malignant cancer in the life of India . I desire to express my deep sympathy with the relatives of all who have been victims at the hands of assassins and I gladly pay a high tribute to the skill and courage of those who at the constant risk of their lives are engaged in the detention and prevention of terrorist plans. The devotion of duty of the officers, high and low, of every department of Government in difficult and often dangerous circumstances has been a feature of the past year of which all branches of the services may well feel proud. I and my Government in our sphere shall spare no effort to protect our officers and the public. But whatever action Government may take in this matter it cannot achieve complete success unless it is assisted by the wholehearted determination of every citizen to stamp out so evil a thing from their society. I earnestly appeal to all who have at heart India's good name to show by action and words, which will admit of no doubt or reservation, that they regard the terrorist movement with repugnance and those who are actively engaged in it or extend to it their sympathy or support as the worst enemies of India. Among other influences which have undoubtedly tended to the encouragement of such revolutionary methods and violent crime are certain sections of the press whose reliterated laudation of false sentiment and of patriotism lead all too often to the injection of deadly poison into a certain type of mind. Fair criticism of administration or of our constitutional proposals I do not fear. I rather welcome it.

"POWER OF PRESS MISUSED."

But when the great power of the press is diverted from its true functions to dangerous and destructive doctrine Government can no longer stand aside. I am very well aware that the two projects of legislation to which I have referred must excite keen discussion and perhaps controversy and I would gladly have avoided controversy at this time had I felt it to be possible. Profoundly hoping, as I do, that the outcome of the Round Table Conference may be to assist the speedy restoration of normal conditions I should have preferred, if I could, to suspend action and await the advent of a situation in which special powers would no longer be required. But so far as the terrorist movement is concerned there is little ground for supposing that those who direct it are likely to be deterred from their course by constitutional agreements that may be reached and for the rest it is not possible for Government to play the role of benevolent spectators so long as those who have been endeavouring to destroy its foundations at every point show no sign of abating their activities. It, therefore, seemed clear to my Government that in the face of these facts it would be a dereliction of our duty to refrain from taking the necessary protective action and it also seemed clear to them that on such vital issues the members of this House had both the right and the duty to express their views. I am confident that, when they examine our proposals, they will do so with a deep sense of the responsibility which they share with Government for preserving the peace and stability of the country.

A PATENT FACT.

I have never concealed my view that action of this kind necessary as it is will not of itself give us the remedy that we seek for present discontents and during the past two months the thoughts of all who have believed that honourable agreement is not beyond our grasp have been focussed upon the proceedings of the Conference in London. There were those both in India and Great Britain who openly scorned its meeting and both before and since it met have made scant concealment of their hope that it would fail, little mindful of the gravity of the times and of the need for their redemption on both sides by practical and courageous statesmanship. From the outset there were many among the delegates from India who must have been conscious of the fact that their own faith in the efficiency of the constitutional methods was not shared by many of their compatriots. These circumstances demanded from them no small degree of political courage to disregard the powerful pressure to which they were exposed and men of every opinion can well afford to recognise the sense of public duty which impelled them to do what they deemed right in the face of much better contumely.

Of those who went to England there is one to whom I must make a special reference, for I feel assured that we should all wish to join in an expression of deep sorrow that one of the most notable personalities of the Conference should not have been permitted to witness the outcome of the labours to which, as it proved, he gave his last days of life. The Conference graciously opened by His Majesty the King Emperor is now about to conclude its labours and we await with eager interest the announcement to be made by the Prime Minister in the next few days. Pending that announcement I content myself with pointing to certain things which already stand out in sharp relief. The first undoubtedly is the recognition by the Indian States of the essential unity of all India and their readiness to take their full share in designing the instruments of Government through which that conception of unity may gain concerte expression and effect. I do not underrate the difficulties that still have to be surmounted before these aspirations can be realised in their entirety but those need not blind us to the farreaching and deep significance of the step taken by the States representatives in London.

A PEEP INTO DISTANT FUTURE

I scarcely think I exaggerate when I say that the historian a hundred years hence commenting on these times will find in it the turning point of the constitutional history of India. The Conference has had two further results that seem to me of incalculable value at the time of its convention the atmosphere was clouded with misunderstanding on both sides. Opinion in Great Britain was illinformed of the realities of thought in India. Opinion in India, even in circles where so-called moderate view prevailed, was suspicious and first hand from all sections of the Indian delegation, something of the new forces that are animating the political thought of India while India, feeling no longer that she is misunderstood, is better prepared to recognise that British statesmen have approached the problem not indeed ignoring real difficulties but with a single will to find means by which they may be speedily and securely resolved. And thus it might appear that all who have longed to see the Conference bear fruit for the true healing of the nations may take now hope. The London discussions have revealed a genuine desire on all sides to find practical means by which speedy and substantial recognition may be given to the natural claims of Indian political thought. There is no one who will not deplore the fact that the work of the Conference should have been so gravely impeded by that problem which continues to occupy so pre-eminent and unfortunate a place in the domestic life of India. Any constitution that is to work smoothly must obviously command the confidence of all communities and in this matter India can help herself more than anybody else can help her.

AN EARNEST APPEAL

I would most earnestly trust that leaders of all communities would once more come together resolved no longer to allow the constitutional progress of India to be impeded by this cause or India herself to lie under this reproach of infernal discord and mistrust. Apart from this it is evident that to many of those participating in the Conference the influence of personal contact with men of differing views along with the inspiration of the new and wider vision of a united Indian that the Conference has unfolded has had the effect of presenting an old problem in new guise and of leading them to re-sceptical of the purpose of Great Britain. If ignorance and suspicion still linger they represent the rearguard and no longer the main body of opinion in the two countries. Great Britain has realised, as she has heard it at wise some of their earner views upon it. That way lies the best possibility for both countries of return to the conditions of peace and harmony that we all desire.

Many times during the last twelve months thoughtful men and women must have pondered deeply over what has been one of their most poignant and perplexing features. However mistaken man may think him to be and however deplorable may appear the results of the policy associated with his name no one can fail to recognise the spiritual force which impels Mr. Gandhi to count no sacrifice too great in the cause, as he believes, of the India he loves; and I fancy that though he on his side too thinks those who differ from him to be the victims of a false philosophy Mr. Gandhi would not be unwilling to say that men of my race who are to-day responsible for Government in India were sincere in their attempt to serve her. It has been one of the tragedies of this time that where ultimate purposes have perhaps differed little, if at all, the methods employed by some should have been, as I conceive, far more calculated to nupede than to assist the accomplishment of that largely common end.

RESISTANCE THREATENED

And deeply as I crave to see the dawn of a happier day in India I am bound so long as a movement designed to undermine and sap the foundations of Government holds the front place in the programme of the great Congress organisation to resist it to the uttermost of my strength. It is not now possible. I would ask those responsible for this policy, to try another course that in the light, on the one hand of the sinister events in India and, on the other of fthe encouragement offered to India by the progress of the Conference in England would seem to be the more excellent way? A great deal remains to be done for it has long been generally recognised that if and when the broad lines of constitutional revision could be drawn much subsequent detailed thought would be required for its adjustment to the particular circumstances of India. Quite evidently it would be for the good of India that all the best elements both here and in Great Britain should join hands in the work of elaborating and bringing to fruition the undertaking so well begun in London and thus place the seal of friendship once again upon the relations of two peoples whom unhappy circumstances have latterly estranged. On the wide basis of friendship and mutual respect alone can we confidently build the structure of a strong and self-reliant India one within herself and one with the other partners in the British Commonwealth. I feel confident that I can count on every member of this House to lend at all times such assistance as may be in his power to the furtherance of a work so fraught with consequence to the welfare of India, of Great Britain and of that Empire in which I very earnestly pray India may for all time be proud to take her place.—A. P.

Swadeshi Bazar In Morarji Gokuldas Market

In connection with the scheme of opening the Swadeshi Bazar in the Morarji Gokuldas Market intending stallkeepers are requested to see Mrs. Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi, with sample of their goods, any time between 3 to 5 p.m. in Radha Lane, Morarji Gokuldas Market, from to-day (Monday) to Sunday next the 25th instant.

—N. H. BELGAUMWALLA.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

Sole Agents:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

125, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

Branches: CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

SEAPLANES IN EXCHANGE FOR COFFEE

LONDON, Jany. 18.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The newspaper "O'Journal" states that the Government of Brazil will take eleven of Balbos seaplanes in exchange for 50,000 sacks of coffee which are stored at Genoa.—Reuter.

"OFFER MADE IN SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE."

Sardar Ujjal Singh Explains

Sardar Ujjal Singh points out with reference to his offer to accept 24 per cent. representation for Sikhs in the Punjab Legislature, that it was made in a spirit of compromise with a view to reaching agreement, but as it was not accepted, the Sikh demand of 30 per cent. stands.—Reuter's Special.

DELHI OBSERVES SHOLAPUR DAY.

DELHI, January 18.

Delhi city observed a hartal today in connection with Sholapur Day.—A. P.

NOT TILL FREEDOM'S WON

—:o:—

Another Address To Sjt. Aney

AMRAOTI CITIZENS AND MUNICIPALITY'S WELCOME

(BY MAIL.)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 16.

At a meeting held on the 15th evening at Amraoti under the Presidentship of Mr. S. S. Ketkar, the President of the Amraoti Town Municipality, the citizens of Amraoti accorded a welcome to Mr. M. S. Aney who has served six months imprisonment for breaking the forest laws at Pusad. While thanking the public of Amraoti Mr. Aney pointed out that the struggle for freedom started by the Civil Disobedience movement would not cease until freedom was won.

The Town Municipal Committee at their meeting held on the 15th evening decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Aney. The address will be presented this evening.--A. P.

COURT MOURNING TO CEASE ON FEBRUARY 8.

—:o:—

DELHI, January 18.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that in view of the fact that celebrations in connection with inauguration of New Delhi are due to commence on February 9th the King-Emperor has graciously granted permission that Court mourning in India for the Princess Royal shall cease on February 8th.—A. P.

"JAGIRS" FOR LOYALTY

—:o:—

LAHORE, January 18.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned the creation of thirty "jagirs" of Rs. 100 per annum for one life and have selected fifteen recipients. Twenty "jagirs" of Rs. 250 per annum each have been awarded for life and half for next generation. Continued good conduct and steadfast loyalty to the King are among conditions attaching to the Jagirs.—A. P.

HE SUFFERS TO CONQUER

DR. TAGORE'S TRIBUTE TO THE MAHATMA

"Strongest Spiritual Power In The World."

Speaking on "Meeting of the East and the West" at the Carnegie Hall, New York, on December 1, 1930, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said:

"I have felt the meeting of the East and the West in my own individual life. I belong to the latter and of the Nineteenth Century. And to our remote country in Bengal, when I was a boy, there came a voice from across the sea. I listened to it. And it would be difficult to imagine what it meant for me in those days. We realized the great heroic ideal which had been help in ancient Greece and that art which gave expression to its greatness. And I was deeply stirred, and felt as if I had discovered a new planet on the horizon.

And it was the same feeling which I had when I listened to those in my family who recited verses from English literature and from the great poets of those days. Then also I felt as if a new planet of the human world had been revealed to my mind.

ROMANTIC CIVILIZATION OF THE WEST.

You all know it was the last vanishing twilight of the Romantic West, the Romantic civilization of the West. We had been in the atmosphere of the lyrical literature of those poets like Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth and we knew what inspiration they had within them. And what it was for the rest of the world. There was an upheaval of idealism in Europe, the French Revolution had not died out, and people were dreaming of freedom, of the brotherhood of man. They still believed in the human ideals that have their permanent value, ultimate value in themselves. And it moved my heart. I cannot express how it did move my soul.

I remember as a body how a friend who had just read some poet came running to me in the night when I was asleep and he awakened me, saying, "Have you read this?" And he recited a line to me, and it stirred us deeply. It was that atmosphere, that human aspect of the Western civilization, it was the humanity of the West in those days; it was not anything mechanical. It did not represent any physical or material quality. Ah, no. But it was from the Western and in those days it touched deep into the East.

And the West believed in freedom them. We heard about Garibaldi, about Mazzini and it was a new revelation, an aspect of humanity with which we were not quite familiar, this great ideal in dreaming of the freedom of men, freedom of self-expression for all races and for all countries. And we had great reverence for the people who were dedicated to that dream, through their literature, and also through their practical life.

It was in the days of Gladstone. And I remember once when I heard that wonderful voice. My heart was filled with admiration. Not for his political wisdom and intelligence, but for the spontaneity of the words from his heart. And, as I say, in those days it was the humanity of the West that touched us.

I may tell you what I think are the characteristic differences between the East and the West: We in the East do believe in personality. In the West you have your admiration for power. And whenever our heart is touched with something that is perfect in human nature, in its completeness, in the spiritual aspect of it, it goes deep and we bow our heads before it. We have a feeling of reverence for the divine in man. We rever it. And I thought that this human aspect of civilisation which I saw and which I realized in the West when I was young, was something permanent that would help to save the whole world.

MESSENGERS OF HUMANITY.

There are times when some people came to us as messengers of humanity. They came to rescue human relations from all kinds of fetters of ignorance or moral degradation and despair and weakness of will. It is an admission of something deep. They come as messengers, and we thought this age belonged to the West, that they had come to save us, to save the world from all forms of weakness and whole degeneration. For we had in our minds the other great revelations of history, we knew what India herself had done in olden times. We knew what Greece had offered to humanity, and which still remains inexhaustible; and all these great civilizations had the effect of redeeming the minds of men from fetters and narrowness, from sluggishness and stupidity.

And it is evident that this day this age, does belong to the West. You have the illumination and we have been waiting for long that it should reach us in the East. And we hoped you came to us with a message which was universal, which had nothing provincial or exclusive in it and in a language that was not ashamed to have itself surrounded by an atmosphere of beauty. Beauty that added to all humanity it had very obviously something which had a universal appeal, and the West came to us in that beauty.

And I say as an individual, that the West and the East did meet in India in those days. And oh, how short was that twilight of a vanishing age! Of chivalry! Of idealism! Which is higher and which is greater than one's nationality. That age came to an end, and you know in what a great clash and conflagration of war and misery all over the world.

And to-day what is the harvest that you reap? What is the harvest of your civilisation to-day? You do not see from the outside. You do not realise what a terrible menace you have become to men. What a menace. And we are afraid of you. And eveywhere people are suspicious of each others. All the great countries of the West are preparing for war. For some great work of desolation that will spread poison all over the world. And it is in themselves. They try, and try to find some solution, but they do not succeed, because they have lost their faith in the personality of men.

DIVINITY IN MAN.

They do not believe in the wisdom of the soul and they think that East can be served by some political machinery. Their minds are filled with mutual suspicion and hatred and anger, and yet they believe that something, some machinary will do, and they try, they try. They do this and that, for what? And nothing comes of it. They ask for disarmament, but it can't he had from the outside. They have the efficiency, they have that. But nothing helps. Why? Because the race has become impersonal. Science is impersonal. Machinery is impersonal. They have efficiency in outward things. But the man is lost. His personality is lost. You no not feel it, the divine in maid the divinity which is in humanity.

And we think it; I have felt it, and I have said to myself, I have repeated that song: Where shall I find him? Man the Great? The supreme man? Not in the machinery of power and wealth shall I find the humanity of the world. If he is not in the heart of a civilisation where is he? He is the message. And they are conspiring some great devastation and disaster. The great man, the harvester, the music maker, the dreamer of dreams, where is he? You know and I know. The load of it crushes our minds.

WORSHIP OF PERSONALITY.

Almost every day in spite of it all I feel my heart go back to my own country, to the Person, the dreamer, the believer in God. I seek him, and I want to go back to my own country. I have my school. Do not think that it is an ordinary school. I have my relationship their. Those boys and girls, they are my children. There is something that is indescribable in that school; our relationship is spiritual—and I may not merit the epithet, but I know that they do reverence the supreme person in my own peson: not the school master, but something higher than that. And it is not their superstition. In the East we believe in personality which is above all things.

You fight against evil, and that is a great thing. I often think that you should come to help us fight all these difficulties, these material evils from which we suffer. We have been praying that, for centuries, the West would come, that that chivalry would help us in our trouble. We are unfortunate. We have much need for our injuries are great. We had formerly our own system of education that has vanished. We had our industries to help the income of those dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, and all those industries have vanished like the leaves. And we prayed that the West would come to us as a member of a common humanity. We claim it from you who have wealth in overflowing, and we are in the direst and deepest shadow of poverty and distress on our side of the world.

This appeal does not reach you. It is only the appeal of poverty.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVENT.

We have been waiting for the Person, the Personality of Mahatma Gandhi (Applause). It is only possible in the East for such a man to become a great personality. He has neither physical nor material power, but through his great influence people who have been in subjection to all kinds of power have stood up; and he is the strongest spiritual power in this world today. Not by any political prudence, but it is his spiritual influence, the people believe in him, and they are ready to die. They are ready to suffer. It is a miracle that these people, down trodden for centuries, these people are coming out, and without doing any injury to others, suffer, and through suffering conquer.

And our women only the other day they were secluded in their own inner apartments. They have come out to follow this man, this leader. What is it? He is a man. Not an association not an organisation, not a politician. But a man! And he goes deep into our veins. He attacks within, he attacks the enemies that are within us. Not like a political machinery which you have that attacks from the out side and that tries to work through the external. But he attacks the inner man. They believe in him, in this man who is not a Brahmin, for he belongs to a class which is despised. He belongs to that class who are moneymakers, and they have been despised for centuries.

When times were dark, there came a man in other days to people who were seeking salvation, emancipation from evil. He came to their door. The babe who was born centuries ago brought exaltation to man. Not machinery, not associations, not organisation, but a human babe, and people were amazed. And when all that machinery will be rusted and forgotten, he will live.

I have felt that the civilisation of the West has its law and order, but no personality. It has come to a mathematical order. When everything is dark, what is to humanize it? It is the person, he is in the heart of all things. When you follow the atoms, you come to something which has no form, no colour. It is all abstraction, it is reduced to some mathematical formula. But these people and their ideal they have gone beyond the heart of those atoms. I have seen, I have known it within me, in the depths of my being. What is it? And I know that only when you come to him there will be peace.

FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

—:o:—

Maulana Mahommed Ali's Last Battle.

LONDON (By Mail.)

To carry out his work in the Round Table Conference Maulana Mahommed Ali, one of the British Indian delegates, has been waging a grim fight for life.

"This heart disease of mine nearly beat me a few days ago," he said last night. "I am still alive, you see, and can go on working to bring Hindus and Moslems together." He read to a reporter a telegram he dispatched yesterday to the Nawab Ismailkhan Mla, president of the Khalifate organisation at Meerut. In it he stated:—

Almost died 20th, but immediately recommenced work after regaining consciousness. Cables inundating. Reaching critical stage. Want decisive advice, which I may or may not follow, obeying consience and Delhi Conference resolutions, whether I should surrender Punjab and Bengal majorities, grasping merely separate electorates; or, in last resort, surrendering separate electorates as Delhi Conference resolution, on my own recommendation, distinctly permitted if Hindus accept al l other points, especially Punjab and Bengal majorities, frontier reforms and Sindh separation—all of which I am determined never to surrender.

Summary of my policy is—full power to every Hindu majority in any province, however large, and protection of every Moslem minority, and same power to every Moslem majority, however small, in any province and same protection to Hindu minority, however large.

MONEYLENDERS KILLED FOR USURIOUS WAYS

—:o:—

12 Villagers On Trial

JALGAON, Jan. 15.

The trial began here on Monday last before the sessions Judge of Jalgaon of 12 persons who are charged with murder of a man named Bapu and causing grievous hurt to two moneylenders of their village.

The prosecution evidence disclosed that the murder of the money lenders was for their alleged usurious ways. It was alleged that with this intention the accused armed themselves with deadly weapons such as spears, swords and daggers and proceeded in broad daylight to the shop of Bhiku, one of the victims. Here was present a casual visitor named Bapu and he fell a victim to the fury of the murderers who hacked him to death.

TWO SAVAKARS KILLED.

The two savkars were also mercilessly assaulted. Their cries attracted other persons to the spot and the miscreants quickly dispersed. One of the savakars stated that the motive for the murderous attack was that the accused were indebted to the savkars and the latter had taken out degrees against them and had refused to lend any more money.

The first accused surrendered himself to the police and the other accused were subsequently traced and arrested. From a place in a jungle pointed out by the first accused the weapons with which the offence was alleged to have been committed were discovered. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL DEMANDS RELEASE OF PRISONERS & REMISSION OF FINES

But Former Swarajist Home Member Wants More Apologies Before Doing Anything

HALF LAND REVENUE TO BE REMITTED AND HALF TO BE SUSPENDED

NAGPUR, Jas. 17.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day Mr. T. J. Kedar moved a resolution recommending release of all political prisosers who practised civil disobdience not involving acts of violence. Mr. Kedar emphasised the necessary for releasing political prisonerrs.

PREPOSTEROUS.

Mr. S. M. Rahman supporting the resolution said that political prisoners were not relons and their cooperation was absolutely necessary to work the future constitution successfully.

Mr. Gowan, Chief Secretary, characterised the demand as preposterous.

WANTED MORE APOLOGIES.

Mr. E. Raghawendra Rao assured the House that Government would give careful and serious consideration i fthe prisoners gave an assurance that they would disassociate themselves from the movement after their release.

Mr. Khaparde expressed the opinion that if the resolution was given effect to, it would do good to the people and the Government.

FINES TO BE REMITTED.

Mr. Kanitkar moved an amendment urging that the uncollected amount of fines should not be collected from satyagrahis.

Mr. Kedar accepted the amendment and the amendment was embodied in the main resolution.

DISAPPOINTING

Replying to the debate Mr. Kedar characterised the Home member's speech as most disappointing. He urged release of political prisoners in order to create pealeful atmosphere.

Replying to Mr. Kedar Mr. Gowan, Chief Secretary, Stated that 4853 satyagrahis were imprisoned in cosnection with the civil disobdeince movement for substantive offences in the Central Provinces and Berar till 27th December last.

The resolution was declared carried witsout any division.

SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE.

Seth Sheolai's resolution recommending that land revenue and rent payable this year by malguzars, tenants and ryots be remitted to the extent of half and other half be suspended was decleared carried by 37 votes against 19.

Tse Council then adjourned till 25th February.—A. P.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR GUPTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Gazette also announces the appointment of a special tribunal with Mr. Carlick, District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas, as President, Rai Nalini Kanta Basu Bahadur (retired District Sessions Judge) and Maulvi Adiluzzaman Khan, Deputy Collector, 24 parganas, as Commissioners for the trial of Dinesh Chandra Gupta alleged surviving assailant of Lt. Col. Simpson.

LAHORE DACOITS ARRESTED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The police arrested seven persons in dramatic circumstances. The arrested persons are alleged to be notorious dacoits who have been responsible for a series of dacoities in Gujranwala and Sialkot Districts. Five of the dacoits were arrested at a Railway Station and two in Suha Bazaar. The police are contemplating the rounding up of the gang, which they believe to be a large organisation.

RELIGION AND THE NEW AGE.

Addressing, the other day, a large meeting of ladies and gentlemen in Hyderabad, Vaswani said:—"Religion is not rites and ceremonies. Religion is not creed and conformity. Religion is life. Religion is fellowship. Religion is mingling of the individual with the Great Life. And this is not shut up in temples. This is moving in the market-place. The Great God sits not somewhere in isolation. The Great God is in the procession of life. Greet Him there. You will not find him in temples of marble and stone. You will meet your God in the sweat and struggle of life, in the tears and tragedies of the poor. Not in decorated temples but in broken cottages of the poor is the Great God singing his new Gita for the new age. He is singing it in the anguished, bleeding hearts of the poor. Dead documents of a dead past no longer will help. Withered leaves! They have encumbered the path. Turn, ye pilgrims! turn to the New Path! And listen to the new Scripture of the Eternal God!

All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitch Exams

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 17.

The All-India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth Examinations commence from 13th April 1931 at the different centres settled. Students wishing to appear for the ensuing examinations should get application forms from Vaidyapanchanan Krishnashastri Kavade, General Secretary, Ayurvea Mahamandal, 613, Sadashiva, Poona by sending one anna postage application forms duly filled with necessary fees must reach the Ayurveda Mahamandal Office, Poona, on or before 20th March 1931. The Ayurveda Mahamandal and Ayurveda Vidyapeetha Office has been shifted to Poona from Cawnpore.

HON. DEGREES FOR INDIAN PRINCES

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Maharaja of Baroda, Maharaja of Patiala and Chief of Sangli received Honorary Fellowship of Royal Institute of Public Health at a lunch given by them in honour of the Princes. Lord Moynihan presiding said that the institute had received over 1,000 students from India, of whom 85 per cent had received diploma. Pointing out need for medical assistance in India, he said that over one million deaths occurred annually from Malaria which was a preventable disease, thanks to the investigations of Manson and Ross. It was, therefore, not surprising that almost half of the Institutes students now came from India, which was the clearing house for tropical diseases and meeting place for Indian students.—Reuter.

BERAR'S FIFTH DICTATOR RELEASED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 16.

Dr. Bhojraj, fifth "Dictator" of Berar Provincial "War Council" was released this morning from Yeotmal jail after serving six months in connection with forest Satyagraha. Large crowds assembled at the entrance of the jail and took him in procession to a "Shibir" where a national flag was unfurled by him.

3 CALCUTTA WOMEN PICKETS JAILED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, a fined two Gujrati and one Bengali woman, Rs. 50, each, default one month's simple imprisonment for causing obstruction on public thoroughfare and collecting a crowd. The accused pleaded not guilty.

For harbouring persons hired to take part in an unlawful assembly two persons were arrested at Suntragachi (Howrah).

KUMTA OBSERVES HARTAL.

KUMTA, January 17.

Kumta observed complete hartal on Wednesday in sympathy with the executed Sholapur prisoners. A bare headed procession led by women passed through principal streets with black flags. A mass meeting was held where resolutions were passed condemning Government's inhuman action and sympathising with the relations of executed prisoners.

AHMEDNAGAR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

AHMEDNAGAR, January 17.

Ahmednagar Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande on 20th instant at 4 p.m. Preparations for the exhibition are made on a large scale. An extensive pandel is erected in the Wadia Park on the southern boundary of the city. Nearly all stalls are ready.

WORLD OF SPORT

South Africa's "Discovery": Bombay Tennis World's Heavy-Weight Championship.

Don Bradman has been one of the cricketing "discoveries" of the decade and now South Africa claims to have found a cricketer who is likely to leave his mark in the game. He is X. Balaskas the nineteen year old all-rounder from Griqualand West. When only a schoolboy of sixteen Balaskas played against Captain Stanyforth's team. He was the "discovery" of the last Currie Cup season. His best score was 206 against Rhodesia in January last, which he followed in the next month by scoring 101 and taking six wickets for 142 and six for 93 in one match. He scored 83 and 36 not out against the present M. C. C. team. Balaskas has played his way into Test cricket and though he did not particularly shine in the opening Test will be one of South Africa's mainstays during the present series of games.

The Madras Europeans scored a brilliant victory over a representative Indian side in the tournament at Chepauk. The hero of the match was Capt. Stephenson who made a century and in addition bowled so effectively as to make victory certain for his side. The Europeans score—570 for 9 is perhaps the highest ever made in one innings in the Eastern Presidency.

A great game is in prospect when the Vizianagram XI crosses swords with the Nawab's team in the Moin-ud-Dowlah All-India Gold Cup Tournament at Secunderabad. The English players have struck their best form and in Sutcliffe's recent display in the semi-final were exploited all the best scoring strokes in his repertoire. Capt. Naidu has also been at the top of his form though the coveted century has eluded him in recent games.

LOSS TO ENGLISH RACING.

English racing has lost a popular personality in the late Mr. Felix Leach who as a jockey and later as a trainer was very successful.

The news that his brother "Chubby" Leach is to take up training will no doubt be received with interest by racegoers who follow English racing. Young Leach will utilize Queensberry Lodge, Newmarket, which formerly housed his brother's horses. Many of the patrons of Felix have promised their horses to the younger Leach so that he will have an useful string to start with.

TRAINER ENTERS BUSINESS

Mr. Stanley Wootton, the Epsom trainer, when asked if it were true that he contemplated going "into the City," said:

"I am taking up business interests. In future I shall divide my time between business and racing, but I shall continue to train on the flat next season."

Mr. Wootton has not only been successful first as a jockey and then as a trainer of horses, but he has specialised in schooling apprentices into highly capable riders.

He has already proved his business capacity, for he carried through a big deal when purchasing a large part of Epsom Downs.

PROMINENT HORSES FOR ENGLISH RACING.

Nearly a dozen horses won over £7000 in Stakes in the last English Flat Racing Season. Three of these hail from the Whatcombe establishment and belong to H. H. Aga Khan who in nine years has won £270,000 on the English Turf.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

A notable feature of the Western India Tennis Tournament now in progress is the absence of the Japanese players who are generally seen on the Queen's Road Courts. The management made every effort to induce players like Taki and Tomonaga to enter, but these popular exponents of the game cannot be spared this year. Both are employed in the mill industry and cannot get the necessary leave. Tennis fans who favour the hard driving game will miss the nimble Japs. The Bengal Tournaments have also attracted several players who might have made the trip and it is a pity that these counter attractions should rob a tournament of the success it deserves.

Andrews, the New Zealander, avenged his defeat at the hands of Austin when he beat him in three sets at Allahabad. Ahad Hussain, a promising young U. P. player, beat Cliff, the English International. The visitors will be in Bombay sometime this month and will meet the last eight of the Western India Tournament. Arrangements have been made to seat the big crowds anticipated, and Mr. E. Rose and his Committee have as usual done all in their power to ensure the success of the tourney.

FORTHCOMING HEAVY-WEIGHT CLASH.

Max Schmeling and Young Stribling are at last to meet for the World's Heavy-Weight Title. Though no date has been fixed for the encounter the winner is to fight Carnera in September.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Sportsmen in the Western Presidency are amazed at the recent decisions of the W. I. T. C. Stewards. They seem to show extreme partiality towards jockeys, but are very hard on the trainers. Bowley and Beharman have had their riding licences restored, but Byramjee Rustomjee and W. Buckley who also lost their training licences at the same time as the jockeys concerned, are still awaiting the pleasure of the Stewards. Why should there be any invidious distinction in the case of trainers? In the interests of fairplay it is time the authorities cleared up the matter, and showed clemency to all concerned.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

Miss Row's Victory In Ladies' Singles.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Western India Tennis Tournament yesterday.

Suvgna beat P. N. Pereira (5—7), (6—4); (6—4).

Fox beat Davar (6—2); (6—0).

Ghorpade and Khaudekar beat E. T. Annett & H. H. Annett (5—2); (6—4).

L. de Olivares beat Lindop (6—4); (6—4).

Miss Row beat Mrs. Moir (3—2); (6—3).

M. M. Desai beat Tew (2—6); (6—3); (6—4).

Mrs. MacKenzie and E. Rose beat Mrs. Morrison & Hopkins (6—3); (7—5).

Randive beat the Chief of Jath (4—6); (9—7); (6—4).

Kamruddin beat Hardcastle (6—0); (6—0).

Mr. and Mrs. Freke beat A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Race (2—6); (6—3); (6—3).

Mr. and Mrs. Gould beat Miss Vaughan and Batterbury (6—0); (6—0).

Capt. Morrison beat R. I. F. McIntosh (6—4); (6—1).

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 17,

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot—

Sellers 4-1/4.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—

Selers Loading 20/3.

Barletta Russo, per 63½ lb. Cargoes.—

Quoted Jan.-Feb. 20/7-1/2.

Wheat South Australian Parcels.—

Sellers Jan-Feb. 22/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—

Nominal Jan-Feb. 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F. Calcutta.—

Jan/Mar per cwt. 7/11-1/4

C & F. Bombay.—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 7-11/-3/4

C and F. Karachi.—

Jan.-Mar. per cwt. 7/11-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 17.

Fair Rio. Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 6-5/8

PATHE

100 per cent Talking Thriller

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Special Matinee Thursday at 4

CHEAP NEW ALL WOOL BLANKETS

in bales of 25 and 10 Grey and Tartan designs at Rs. 61 and Rs. 38 per bale. Italian Tartan Rugs at Rs. 35 for 10 piece. American Second Hand Clothing: Woollen Half Coats, Overcoats Spring Coats, etc., in Sealed Bales for Wholsale rates and Agency terms apply the COMMERCIAL BUREAU, York Building, Homby Road, Fort, Bombay.

When Children Fight Distasteful Laxatives

Give the little folks "Feen-a-mint." They'll chew these candy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

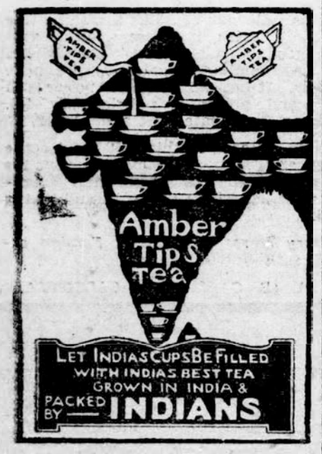
No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

13

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

CERTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT) COMMITTEE."



AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.
AMBER TIPS BUILDING, Elphinstone Statue, BOMBAY 8.

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

Is most refreshing and soothing to the skin.

Agents:—
KAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY
THE FOREMOST INDIAN MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE RICE MILL PLANTS
WORKS BHIWANDI. DIST. THANA
OFFICE :— 182 MEADOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
G.G.DANDEKAR & Co.

IS SHOUTING "BANDEMATARAM" CAUSING ANNOYANCE?

Evidence In Kishoreganj Case.

KISHOREGANJ, Jan. 9.

Mr. A. K. Karim, Deputy Magistrate resumed the further hearing of the case yesterday, in which Nabendu Dutta Majumdar, a 6th year M. A. student of the Calcutta University stood charged with having committed an offence under Section 504, I. P. C.

The case for the prosecution can be briefly stated as follows:—

On the 12th December last, when Mr. Graham, the District Magistrate, Mymensingh, and Mr. J. P. Roy, S. D. O., Kishoreganj were proceeding in a motor car from Bajitpur Municipal Office towards the Dak Bungalow of that place, a crowd assembled near the Bajitpur H. E. School on the public road and Nabendu Dutta Majumdar, son of Nirode Chandra Dutta Majumdar, Pleader of Bajitpur town instigated the crowd to shout "Bandemataram," "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," etc., with a view to intentionally insult the District Magistrate and to cause annoyance and provocation to him. According to his instruction the crowd shouted "Bandemataram," "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," etc. and thus intentionally insulted and provoked the District Magistrate and the S. D. O. whereupon the District Magistrate arrested him.

S. D. O.'S EVIDENCE

Mr. J. P. Roy, Sub-Divisional Officer (P. W. D.) said in his examination-in-chief that he accompanied the Distt. Magistrate to Bajitpur. After visiting the H. E. School, Municipal Office and Girls' School of Bajitpur, the witness along with Mr. Graham were proceeding to Sonarchar. When both of them got into a motor car, a number of youngsters raised defiant shouts of "Bandemataram" from an open yard on the other side of the Municipal Road. Shouts were insulting annoying and also provocative to all law-abiding people, where large number of people were gathering near the car at the time. As the shouts continued, the District Magistrate and the witness left the taxi cab. The District Magistrate went towards that direction. He also followed him. The youngsters very shortly fled away and only one was standing. After having identified the accused to be that boy, the witness expressed his inability to say whether the accused also shouted. Immediately after his arrest, the accused did not say that he did not shout. Mr. Roy said that the shouts that they heard were purposely meant to annoy them. The taxi was on the public road.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Being cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr. S. Bose, Bar-at-Law, Mymensingh, Mr. J. P. Roy, S. D. O., Kishoreganj said that he joined his service in December, 1916 as Calcutta University nominee.

May I presume that you have got some command over the Bengali literature?—Yes.

Do you remember that "Bandemataram" is followed by the line "Sujalan Sufalan" etc.?—I am sorry I can't remember.

Do you know of any instance prior to this incident, before you entered service, when there was breach of peace, by the utterance of "Bandemataram"?—I do not remember to have witnessed any.

Have you heard the name of Gandhi?—Yes.

Among the Indians he is universally called Mahatma?—Yes.

Non-violence is his creed?—He so professes. He is an apostle of peace.

Mahatma Gandhi prefers non-violence to freedom of the country?—I cannot subscribe so much.

Whenever we utter "Jai" of any person, we utter it in the appreciation of that man?—Yes.

The utterance of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" has been imported to this province from the time of non-cooperation movement?—May be.

People uttered 'Bandemataram' prior to that?—Yes.

NO OFFENCE.

Have you ever seen the arrival of a big person greeted with "Bandemataram"?—I don't remember.

Have you seen any procession passing by the road, uttering "Bandemataram"?—Yes, I have seen.

Did you have any occasion to draw up proceedings for uttering "Bandemataram" and "Gandhi ki Jai" prior to this incident?—No.

May I take it that you never took any offence at those shouts?—I felt pain when I was insulted. I never thought myself offended by the shouts only.

May I put it to you that it is a morbid mind that takes offence at the shouts only?—I can't say.

Mere utterance of "Bandemataram" minus something is inoffensive?—Yes, but the way in which the accused uttered "Bandemataram" was insulting.

The witness did not think that he had irritable temper in normal stage nor he knew that Mr. Graham had got irritable temper.

SHOUTS IN FOOTBALL MATCHES

Have you seen football matches?—Yes.

Have you not heard triumphant shouts of "goal," "goal" when one party wins the game by a goal?—Yes.

Naturally the shouts give pain to the losing party?—I don't know.

Would it be offensive to shout as such?—I am sorry, I can't say.

Would it not be unsportsman-like who loses temper at the shouts?—I don't know.

Would you subscribe to that?—I can't say that, I visited the game like a lay man.

Would you justify it?—I can't think. I cannot decide.

Would you not call him a cad?—The question was disallowed by the court.

The witness said that if a man feels pain, he might break peace, but he could not decide if he was justified.

The witness said: It was notified where necessary that Mr. Graham would go to Bajitpur. He got no official report that hartal was organised at Bajitpur. He did not report to Mr. Graham that hartal was organised there. He did not notice any trace of hartal there. It was a Durbar Day. In Durbar Day schools usually remained closed. He did not personally communicate to the authorities that they had in their minds to see the managers of the school. They did not want any attendance of students. It was not a fact that Mr. Graham and the witness wanted to see the pupils but they did not attend.

Mr. J. P. Roy (the witness) said that Simon Commission was boycotted by a certain section of Indians. He could not say whether that section included Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Chintamani and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He did not remember to have read in the newspapers that some of the Round Table Conference men organised hartal on that occasion. He did not know if any law-abiding people uttered "Bandemataram" in political matter.

Q: Whether Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is a law-abiding citizen?

The question was disallowed by the court.

EXISTENCE OF CONGRESS OFFICE.

The witness met S. D. P. O. Kishoreganj while they were proceeding to Dilalpur U. B. Office from Bajitpur. He had a talk with him, but nothing about the reception accorded to them.

He knew that there was a Congress Office at Bajitpur prior to 12th December last. He heard on the 11th December that a Congress house was erected on the Khas Mahal land. Mr. Graham had known it before the witness knew of it. It was not one of their objects to see the Congress Office. He did not issue any order to burn it. He saw the hut in existence. He had to pass by the Congress Office while going to Dilalpur. He did not see the Congress House burning. When they were returning from Dilalpur, he did not see its existence. He could not say how it vanished. He saw constable and S. D. P. O. near the Congress Office. Mr. Graham and the witness were always within sight on their way to Dilalpur from Bajitpur. For a short time they stopped near the Congress Office. He did not hear Mr. Graham issuing any instruction. He was absolutely positive that the Congress house was not burning at the time of their arrival. So far as his memory went he would contradict Officer-in-charge of the Bajitpur P.S. when he said that the house was burning in their presence.

Q: Do you think that it is legal to set fire to the house belonging to another person?

The question was disallowed by the Court.

He did not know when the Congress hut was erected. He would not be surprised to know that the police burnt out the house. He did not, nor anybody within his knowledge serve any notice upon the possessor of the hut to remove it. It was not the first time that he heard that it was burnt. He did not take any action against the persons who burnt it. He did not hear the people say that Mr. Graham ordered the burning of it.

When they went to visit the H. E. School from Dilalpur, Mr. Graham, Sudhir Babu, the Circle Officer and the witness were in the same car. They met the members of the Committee, the Headmaster and some students, and the three Munsiffs. First Munsiff was the President of the School Committee. About 15 persons were there. Mr. Graham was not in an agitated mood at the time. Mr. Graham severely took the authorities to task.

Do you remember that the Magistrate called the 1st Munsiff "Nimak haram"? I don't remember to have heard it:

Did not Mr. Graham call it a rendezvous of "Badmashes"?—I don't remember.

Can you say "no"?—I cannot say "no". It follows that.

The witness continued that Mr. Graham said that unless the Headmaster was dismissed, Govt. grant would be withdrawn. He did not see that Mr. Graham had any abnormal state of mind. A magazine published from the School contained certain articles which

M. FARUQUE Jan. 15.

were taken exception to. The Headmaster was held responsible for that.

NATIONALISM AND MR. GRAHAM.

Mr. Graham was not well disposed with all the symbols of Indian nationalism such as Congress Office. The witness heard that a national flag was hoisted in the Azimuddin High School, Kishoregunj in the morning of 12th December. Mr. Graham and the witness went there to see if that was a fact. No national flag was found there.

Was it not within your hearing that Mr. Graham called Mr. Bysack the then S.D.O. a fool for the fact that he did not seek for police help in pulling down the national flag hoisted in that school?—I don't remember to have heard it.

Do you like national symbols?—As a Govt. servant I do not approve of these symbols. I take exception to these symbols.

After visiting the school, when they got into the car, the Munsiffs the Chairman of the Bajitpur Municipality and some 20 or 25 other people were present there. He did not remember whether any police officer was there at the time. No constable lined the road. The witness met the father of the accused afterwards. He did not know him then. The Collector had a small piece of cane in his hand. It was 1-3 of an inch in diameter and less than a cubit in length.

THE SHOUTING.

There was a tank in front of the road and a canal to the west of the tank. Between the canal and the tank there was a strip of land. It must be not less than 20 cubits in length. There might be a tin-shed there. The car was 20 to 25 cubits east of the N. W. corner of the tank. There were people in the court compound. He did not remember whether the driver had any assistant. When the car was about to start they heard "Bande Mataram" from the vacant strip of land, from a distance of 40 cubits behind them. He looked behind and when the witness turned towards Mr. Graham who sat by his side, he saw him get down. Some other shouts had been raised from that vacant plot, before Mr. Graham got down. Some people were shouting together. He did not know what Mr. Graham would be doing to those persons who shouted "Bande Mataram". He did not remember whether Mr. Graham had anything in his hand when he got down. Mr. Graham began walking fast but was shouting nothing. While he was advancing towards them, the shouters were taking to their heels. They did not come upon the road. They were 10 or 12 cubits off in the vacant land. The witness identified the accused to be the only boy who did not flee away from that place. Some sort of consternation was created in the minds of the people.

Do you expect that ordinary people would believe that law abiding people would break law under ordinary circumstances?—What may be ordinary to me, may not be so ordinary to other classes of people.

(To the Collector): Was not the shout of "Bande Mataram," a red rag before the bull?

The question was disallowed by the court.

Do law abiding people break law?—they might break law but not in persuance of the definite policy of breaking the law.

When the witness, got down, he said Mr. Graham was on that strip of land. It was not a fact that the Collector was running like a mad man. He did not notice if there was anybody behind him. The witness could not say that Mr. Bose, the defence counsel, would be wrong when he said that Mr. Graham was rushing towards the shouters.

Did not Mr. Graham vilify them?—No.

Was he doing something in a fatherly way?

There was no answer to the question.

Do you think that shouts and "Bande Mataram" can unhinge mind or give provocation to a man of prudence under ordinary circumstances?—Slighter provocation might often unhinge the mind of person of higher position under extraneous circumstances.

This is possible when they have an exaggerated motion of vanity in them?—Not necessary.

Do you think that a man of ordinary prudence, under no such circumstances think that a Magistrate can go so far as to break peace?—I don't know that.

"CAUGHT BY THE HAND."

The witness did not see Mr. Graham assaulting the accused. He was caught by the hand by the Collector. The witness did not see Mr. Graham giving blows to the accused. The accused did not say anything. There was no struggle between the accused and the Magistrate. The accused was not offering any resistance to the Collector. Mr. Graham did not drag the accused up to the road. The accused might have been taken 2 of 3 cubits by the Magistrate before he was handed over to the Police. He could not say whether the Magistrate was at the time in an agitated mood.

When the constable took charge of the accused the witness said that they went away. The witness did not see any individual member shouting. The witness came to the conclusion that the accused shouted "Bande Mataram" for the following reasons:

(1) He saw the men shouting. (2) He saw the men taking to heels; (3) He saw the accused left behind, (4) The accused was caught hold of there. He did not see a single man shouting. He saw some men shouting, but he did not see him (accused) shout.

THREE QUESTIONS.

At this stage the defence counsel addressed the court prefacing that he would put 3 questions to the witness, knowing it full well that their answers would be in the negative.

Is it not a fact that the District Magistrate and yourself were out to crush the national spirit in men?—No. I don't know the mind of District Magistrate, but I had no such mind.

Is it not a fact that the Magistrate was in an agitatd mood on seeing the poor reception accorded to him and on seeing the hartal observed by the town people at Bajitpur—No.

Is it not a fact that Mr. Graham himself severely assaulted the accused?—No.

The witness did not notice any mark of injury on the person of the accused when he saw him in the sub-jail a few days after the incident. The witness knew Babu Durga Charan Biswas, the Chairman of Kishoregunj Municipality. He did not remember to have heard from the father of the accused in the house of Durga Charan Babu that the accused was assaulted, and a civil suit was contemplated against the District Magistrate and other persons who were responsible for it. He did not remember to have said to the father of the accused that it was an unfortunate luck that the accused was caught.

At this stage, when Mr. Bose, the defence counsel closed the cross-examination, Mr. Guha, the Court Inspector re-examined the witness who said that all the shouters raised their voice together.

The case will again come up for hearing on the 27th January, when defence witnesses would be examined.—"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

IF YOU MUST COMPARE
...make a costlier car your footrule

MEASURE this new 1931 Hupmobile Century Six by higher than the ordinary standards in its price field. For here is a [illegible] automobile than you've ever seen at its price, in either the six or the eight cylinder field.

Exceptional power! 70-mile-an-hour power if you want it—but power with a new, controlled smoothness and flexibility that tells its own story of new Hupmobile advancements.

And 4-point rubber engine cushionings that completely [illegible] vibration!

Outstanding comfort! Seats of a width and depth usually seen in costly cars. Rich upholstery. Adjustable front seat. Even the bonnet and fenders are impressively large, rakishly smart—reflecting Hupmobile's unfailing policy of giving you always more than your money's worth!

See the 1931 Century Six today!

IMPORTANT! NEW LOW PRICES NOW EFFECTIVE ON ALL CURRENT MODELS.

Distributors: THE BOMBAY GARAGE Chowpatty, Bombay. Also at.—Poona, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Jubbulpore.

HUPMOBILE

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS.
Ready For Sale.
Many Tywriter dealers and united concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.
Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.
THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.
Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

In India millions go to quacks when their eyes are affected and, not infrequently, many become blind. All India Blind Relief Association report says "there are perhaps a million and a half, who under proper conditions, need never become blind at all."

ANKHI KHOOSH

acts like a charm in cases of eye troubles. It promptly cures sore and mattering eyes, itching and watering eyes and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes, cures conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, ulcers and all inflammations like magic. Best remedy under the sun for conjunctivitis in infants. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision. Does not smart, absolutely safe, non-poisonous, non-irritating.

Report of Eye Diseases treated with ANKHI KHOOSH at Nasrapur Mission Dispensary between 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age	Disease	Interval of Treatment	Result
Girl	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis (Inflamed red and watering eyes.)	3 Days	Cured
Woman	45 Yrs.	Do with Stye	6 Days	Cured
Boy	4 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	4 Days	Cured
Boy	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Cured
Woman	40 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

(Sd.) GEO. LIPTROTT,
Superintendent,
Poona & Village Mission, Nasrapur.

SOLE AGENTS. INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queens Road, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS.—Kemp & Co., and Branches, Thomson & Taylor, Akbarally Ebrahimjee, Perry & Co., Popular Pharmacy, Shah & Co., S. P. Ghandhy, Bali Ram Brothers, Bombay and Punjab, D. Macedo & Co. and all Chemists Poona, S. A. Bhujwala, Nandurbar, G. V. and Co., Indore.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

COMFORT? QUALITY? VALUE?
GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 10-1/2" Size movement gives a cheerful untiring Service, Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.

Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct. Gold Rs. 20/-
14 ct. Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/-

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

VICTOR WATCH COMPANY,
37-39-41, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.
Telegram: Timekeeper. Telephone: 25602.

POWELL'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

with HYPOPHOSPHITES.
with HYPOPHOSPHITES & CREASOTE.
(prepared in three forms.)

Best for Cough, Bronchitis, Cold, Chronic Rheumatism, Anemia, Skin Diseases of children, poor condition of blood, Consumption and general Debility.

Our preparation is always fresh because it is prepared in our own Laboratory.

USE POWELL'S RENOWNED SPECIALITIES.

Catalogue sent on request.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY, NO. 4.

The Rajnagar Banking & Insurance Corporation Ltd.

Head Office:—6197, RICHEY ROAD, AHMEDABAD.

Admission fee Rs. 5-8-0 | Purely Indian Company. | Monthly Premium Rupee one.

No medical examination. Male and female between the age of 18 and 55 years can secure the policy of the Corporation. Special benefit for couples. Special concession to permanent disability. Over and above many other attractive schemes. WANTED INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS on liberal terms all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

For full particulars apply or see personally.
Chief Agents for Bombay and Deccan,

MOHANLAL SHAMBHURAM PANDYA.
Bhuleshwer, 2nd Bholwada,—Germansilverwalla Building, Bombay 2.

BENGAL SOTTIE FOOD

is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others

Manufactured by

AMULYA DHAN PAUL,
113/114, Khongrapatty Street, (B), CALCUTTA.

China's Message to India.

Buy Cigarettes made by Chinese labour and Chinese Capital
We import cigarettes of the best quality in Three Choicest Brands

GOLD DOLLAR IN TINS OF 50
GOLDEN SPARROW } In packets of ten.
LION AND HORSE }

No Chemicals. No finger stains. No useless cravings No cough but real satisfaction from genuine tobacco packed in purest Rice Paper. Supplied at Usual Market Rates.

Sole Agents for India:

Messrs. SING KEN AND CO.,
262 Bapty Road, Bombay 8. Tel. No. 42224.

Sole Agents for Gujerat, Kathiawar and Sind: Messrs. A. VIRJEE AND CO. Kothari Building, Pydhoni, Bombay 3.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS

INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF ARABS IN PALESTINE.

Draft Reply To The White Paper.

The secretariate of the Arab Executive is to be congratulated on the draft reply to the White Paper, which has been circulated among the members for criticism. The reply has been delayed owing to the uncertainty of the precise meanings of the White Paper. Not that the average reader could not understand it but the propaganda of the Jewry obliged the British Cabinet to give new meanings to that paper. Even to this hour the Arabs are not certain whether the execution of the White Paper would not give it a new form if not new meanings. The reply of the Arab Executive, however, takes its stand upon unalterable principles and indisputable facts and, what is more admirable, rests independent of political interpretations and opportunist explanations.

BALFOUR DECLARATION FALSE.

Naturally it begins with the inalienable and natural right of the Arabs to work out their destiny, unhampered by alien civilization and foreign dictation. The right though independent in itself was acknowledged and allowed by the British Government through its representative in Egypt and was later confirmed in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Suppression of correspondence, evasive replies in parliament, military domination, one and all can not wrest away what nature has conferred. Woe to those who fight nature for it exacts its penalties and who are not true to their word, for history records and humanity judges. The Balfour Declaration was unnatural and false.

But even this declaration has not been adhered to. One lie against natural laws has necessitated many more. Truth was sacrificed when the Declaration was made; logic was dispensed with in its diction. An ambiguous term, "national home" was inserted and both the promisor and the promised have been at a tug of war, since then, in defining the meanings of this term according to the policy of the one or the ambition of the other. A declaration to invite the efforts and interests of 15 million Jews and the resentment of 400 million Muslims has been interpreted more differently than a chameleon has colours. To raise vain hopes in a nation which in spite of all persecution has been hugging to itself the dream of resusticated glory was cruel; to break word with and to insult a proud people who know how to cut the guardian knot was impolitic. Blood and hatred have been the only outcome and these are not the materials to build with a home or secure friends. A dilettante statesman has experimented with the hope and blood of two nations. One finds some excuse for the society against vivisection.

MORE WICKED MANDATE.

This declaration, further distorted by the harassed and, then, unbalanced statesmen of Europe, found a new body in the Mandate for Palestine. It was a transmigration of soul, only the wicked was taking a wickeder body. And yet, to the disgrace of those who had to execute this weapon, even this was not adhered to. It is here that the reply of the Arab Executive is most telling. All along the Mandate, with all its provision for the National Home, there is one outstanding fact which not even the glib interpreations of coward Fabians or shameless claims of a dispersed nation can hide or distort. The Jewish National Home is conditional and the condition is that it does not prejudice the rights and position of those who had the courage to take the country from the Romans, the constancy to be a majority even after the tyranny of the Turk and the ambition and will to be independent in spite of the gallows of Jamal Pasha. If solemn covenants are not observed, the Arabs still have the will and the determination to be independent although the erectors of gallows may change hands, race and civilization. The reply has been drafted by Aouni Bey Abdul Hadi, whose dearest relative was the victim of the gallows of the Turks.

RIGHTS OF JEWS.

To revert to the subject the mandate is conditional. None may know or interpret the boundaries of the Jewish National Home but the Mandate fixes its boundaries. It is to extend to limits where it does not encroach on the rights and the position of the Arabs. All the sophistry in the memorandum drafted by Leonard Stein pales and fails before these two words. Is the Arab position intact if they loose the best of their lands, the honest, hardworking, misrepresented and misunderstood peasant homeless, the Arab women giving birth to their children under bushes for the builders of National Home have bought their lands and huts, their youth kicking their heels, a burden to themselves and the nation, for immigrants allowed in violence of announced policies must be absorbed, denied the right of a representative Government for the Jew is not in majority: robbed of the only natural source of wealth as a sacrifice to the financial strength of the Jew? The Mandate says he has rights and position? What are those rights and that position? Are these rights and position similar to what any nation exercises and maintains in a country in which it has lived for centuries or are these subject to the caprices of politicians with an eye on the electorate and plutocrats who change politics as easily as they change their allegiance to countries. The Mandate asked for a National Home and self-governing institutions. The former has been built mercilessly, the latter has been neglected totally. Is it not the essence of the Mandate that there be a mandatory and a local Government; the guiding power and the guided. There is nothing of the kind in Palestine. The National Home has expanded, till for want of elbow room the Arab struck in August 1929, the representative Government distorted and dwarfed depends on the mercy of the Anglo-Jewish negotiations. A despised and discarded Legislative Assembly is offered to the Arabs, hungry for liberty, in the belief that the starved welcome stale crumbs. The excuse for this denial of what ever the miserly mandate has conceded adds insult to injury. If Palestine has a representative Government, the Mandatory cannot discharge its international obligations. What right has the mandatory to contract obligations which conflict with the rights of other nations?

SAMUEL-PLUMER REGIME.

The mandate is not all the sorrow. The Mandatory's agents have wrought more havoc. The first of them was Sir Herbert Samuel. One of the most brilliant of the remnant of the standard bearers of the liberal party, he was still a Jew and so could not change his spots. In 1919, speaking in the Albert Hall, he explained his view of the Zionist policy and the aim of that policy was an independent state with Jewish majority. We have too much respect for Sir Herbert Samuel to believe that he either changed his views when he come out as a High Commissioner or that he believed so little in them that he did not attempt with his utmost power to achieve that end. He was followed by a distinguished soldier, the most competent man for Imperial purposes, but a failure as an administrator. All the safeguards for the rights of non-Jewish population were neglected in his time, so much so, that one believed that Balfour Declaration and the Mandate contained nothing but the provisions—without any conditions—for the establishment of the Jewish National Home. The riots in August '29 occured during the Chancellor regime but it was the Samuel-Plumer regime which was responsible.

MANDATORY'S NEGLECT.

If proof were needed that the Mandatory has neglected its responsibilities, it is to be found in the Simpson Report. It condemns it and the White Paper corroborates. Is it not a fact that the peasants as a class are bankrupt, that the income of the fellah has reached a vanishing point, that there is not enough land for the Palestine agriculturists? It is the direct result of the policy of Colonial Secretaries who, for ambitions of their own, are members of the Anglo-Palestine Club and an administration which had a distinguished Jew as the first and a brilliant soldier as the second of its chiefs. The fellah's blood has been sucked to provide a costly administration of well meaning ignorant Britishers. To-day the country has to go without many of the essential services so that the man who could not be tolerated by civilized Europe should be established in a land which has forgotten him, by force of arms.

It is not for us to go through all the arguments of the reply. We neither have space for it nor like to anticipate these. If what is heard it true, the document shall be translated into English so that the British nation, whose reputation was responsible for the Arab's faith in Macmohan promises, may know that the Arab allies have been wronged, maltreated and misrepresented. After all the replies and counter-replies are nothing but polemics. Nations who intend to be independent have to be self-dependent. The Arab can not plead exception. If he wants his rights he has to sacrifice for them and if he can but sacrifice no one can rob him of the heritage which is his right.—"Falastin."

The Congress Office and volunteers Camps throughout town of Mymensingh were raided by the police and photographs including those of Gandhiji and late Mr. C. R. Das as welll as national flags were taken away. —A. P.

Sjt. Kanyalal ex-Secretary of Shikarpur Congress Committee, has been arrested in connection with a recent bomb explosion. He has been released on bail.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Dealers in cloth having given a pledge not to place fresh orders outside, but only to clear existing stocks, shops opened peacefully again.—A. P.

REBELLION IN BURMA

—:o:—

"Daily Mail" Sees "Red"

—:o:—

(LONDON).

"The Daily Mail" writes:—

The outbreak of a minor rebellion in Burma, in a district 70 miles from the famous port of Rangoon, is evidence of the need for caution and the firm hand in the Indian Empire. It is true that Burma cannot be regarded as an organic part of India, from which country the Simon Commission recommended its early separation. But the sinister forces which are at work in India stirring up selition are equally busy in Burma.

Only a few weeks ago the Bengalee Gupta, who was arrested in connection with the derailment of a mail train on the way to Mandalay, was found to have Red literature; preaching the rebellion of Burma, in his luggage. There are elements among the Burmese which would respond to such incitement, as that people has always been prone to dacoity, which is a system of highway robbery by gangs on a large scale.

The Burmese rebels have murdered a British forestry official, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen into their hands. It is well known that agents from Moscow are doing their utmost throughout India, and probably also in Burma, to promote attacks on individual British officers and officials. Of such attacks during the past few months there has been a dangerously large number, from which it looks as though the Bolshevik propaganda were having some effect.

R. T. C. HAS NOT FAILED

—:o:—

But It Has Reached A Dead-Lock

Under the caption "Indian Realities," "Sunday Times" writes in mail week:—

It is plain beyond doubt that the Round Table Conference is at the very crisis of its fate. It has not yet failed, but it has reached deadlock, and unless this deadlock can be resolved within the next few days it seems almost inevitable that failure will follow. From every point of view breakdown would be a calamity, yet from the first it has never been improbable. In every department but one the proceedings have been marked by considerable success, but that one department holds the key to the Indian problem. Britain and India can agree upon the form of constitution the new India shall have; they can agree upon Federalism, upon status, upon the powers and responsibilities of the British executive; but agreement on these principles is of exactly no value if the Indians cannot agree among themselves.

In plain fact, the Conference is in grave danger of shipwreck on the age-old rock of Hindu-Moslem antagonism. The Moslem minority distrusts the Hindu majority—as Lord Meston reminds us elsewhere on this page the distrust is deep-rooted in history and psychology—and while both parties can agree on the need of agreement, when it comes to the details by which agreement is to be made possible they fail to reach an understanding. There is no cause here for anything but profound disappointment, but at the same time it is only fair to recall that the Hindu-Moslem difficulty was a permanent and known factor in the situation, and that no matter what expressions of sentiment and good will were made on both the Indian and the British sides, nor how sincere soever these might be the Conference was certain in the ultimate resort to come up flat against realities.

What those realities are has been depressingly shown in the last few days. Even while the delegates here were busy with admirable but vague generalisations on the need of brotherhood the Governor of the Punjab narrowly escaped assassination. The Viceroy, than whom no British administrator in the whole of British-Indian history has shown more consistent patience and restraint, has been compelled to re-institute the Ordinances against the Press and non-payment of taxes. The temper of India remains distinctly ugly. If the Conference should break up without agreement the Indian delegates will go back to find Congress, never ready to recognise the proceedings at St. James', as implacable and extremist as ever, and with the added prestige of being able to turn to the empty-handed moderates with a taunting "We told you so." The prospect is far from bright, and is certainly in no way relieved by the fact that what has come to pass was probably unavoidable.

Film Dulls Teeth

It is a constant danger

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums — a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

8-12-31

Wonderful Talisman

IF NOT BENEFITTED, MONEY REFUNDED.

LAXMI KABACHA. This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends respect everywhere, etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

BASHIKARAN KABACHA. Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything and he likes. Rs. 9-10. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

N. B.—We avoid unnecessary correspondences. Foreign orders will be backed with full advance.

R. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B. C.) Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS

Established 1871

Bombay Mutual

Life Assurance Society Ltd.
is an ideal one

Stood the test of 60 year

100% Increase all round in 1929.

All profits to policy-holders alone

Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871

For Particulars apply to The SECRETARY, 278—Hornby Road, Fort Bombay

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	20 Jan.
*Iwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	6975	18 Jan.	23 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	6985	15 Jan.	22 Jan
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4108	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb
*Tango Maru ..	6895	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	6972	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Colombo Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos.: 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

Something New

For your Travelling Kit of Leather and Canvas Goods
Visit Our
NEW SHOW-ROOM
AT
, Church Gate St., Fort
a Gold Filled Leather Works
Manufacturers & Repairers.
IE GOLD FILLED UTTON Mfg., Co.
460, Princess St. Bombay 2
"Nytouse" Tele. 2647

Amusements.

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TALKING SCREEN?

PATHE

To-day at 6-30 and 10.
Matinee Thursday at 4 p.m.

with
French Leave—Comedy
Learning How—Sport Light
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW.
PATHE

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat., Sun. and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
SECOND INSTALMENT!
Final 10 Reels!

"THE JADE BOX"

with
FRANCIS FORD
JACK PERRIN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE

Its ownership meant a living death, yet they fought like mad men to get possession of the Jade Box and its mystic secret!

Also A Roaring Comedy.

A Picture that will Urge you to Come Again and Again
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily Running Four Shows
At 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.
DISCARDED LOVE
Surya Prakash Film Co.'s Mighty Super Photodrama
Replete with stirring episodes, Redolent of sweet love scenes, Crashing with tragic enactments, Resplendant with fascinating Photography and Perfect Technique.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK!
AFRICA SPEAKS
THRILLING ALL-TALKING
Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
ALL-TALKING, ALL-SOUND.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S MIGHTY JUGGERNAUT OF JOY
WHEELER AND WOOLSEY
THE CUCKOOS
A RADIO PICTURE
GLORIOUS GIRLS
RIOTOUS JOKES
LAVISH SCENES
NINE SONG HITS.
ALL TALKING-SINGING PICTURE.

EMPRESS TALKIES.

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S WONDER PICTURE.
THE VAGABOND KING
featuring
DENNIS KING
JEANETTE MACDONALD
(of "Love Parade" Fame)
King for seven days and then—Gallows
100 P.C. NATURAL COLOUR ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
3rd Anniversary Attraction
Just what you have been dying to hear
GOOD NEWS
100 % Musical Comedy

OUIS SHAW and BESSIE LOVE in "GOOD NEWS"

A four-year college course in love, pigskin, football Also
FLIP, THE FROG in VILLAGE BARBER
Free List Entirely Suspended.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.	
March	10.19
May	10.44
July	10.65
December	10.97
December	19.97

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.	
January	9.98
March	10.17
Middling Spot	9.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 17.	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.	Opening	Closing.
January	5.26	5.28
February	.....	5.30
March	5.31	5.33
April		5.38
May	5.41	5.42
June	.....	5.47
June	.....	5.47
August	.....	5.55
September	...	5.58
October	5.61	5.61
November		5.65
December	.....	5.69
January 1932	.....	5.71
Middling Spot		5.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3000
Sales for Export	nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.	
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.06
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.26
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.46
Oomra Good	3.41
Oomra Fully Good	3.61
Oomra Fine	3.81
Bengal, Good	3.16
Bengal Fully Good	3.31
Bengal Fine	3.46
Scinde Fully Good	3.31
Scinde Fine	3.46
Scinde Superfine	3.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.	
January	7.84
March	7.79
May	7.94
July	8.10
September	8.27
November	8.41
January	8.52
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.60

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 17.	
Silver:	Market is quietly steady.
Spot	13-5/8
Forward	13-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 17.	
Bar gold, fine per oz.	£4:4:11-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 17.	
T.T. London on Berlin	20.43-1/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.06-5/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.83
T.T. London on Madrid	47.38
T.T. London on Milan	92.73
T.T. London on Berne	25.08
T.T. London on Paris	123.88
T.T. London on Prague	163.96

Amusements.

FOUR SHOWS TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 3-45 and 10-15 (S. T.).
SECOND SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of
"COURT MARTIAL"
Unprecedented Run on This Grand COLUMBIA PICTURE with
BETTY COMPSON
and
JACK HOLT
IN THE FORE-FRONT.
Thousands have given Verdict of Approval.
And you must join them TO-NIGHT
at
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.
Free List Suspended.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Sisters City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per W. Life	1000 p. a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves (1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,61,993.	
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.	
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.	

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 17.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Karoa, Fishley, Durban.
Kedoe, Vertregti, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 18.
Ellora, Forsyth, Mombassa.
Kedoe, Vertregti, Java.
City of Sparta, Gorner, Karachi.
Tampa, Anderson, New York.

LOADING.
Jan. 17.

Steamer City of Barcelona for Liverpool.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 124 passengers.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Kedoe:—The T M Co's steamer Kedoe arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co's mail stamer Ellora sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mombasa with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Sparta:—The K N Co's steamer City of Sparta sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Tampa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tampa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SATURDAY, January 17.
1 Ellore Mombassa, 17-1, M M & Co.
2 Ranpura, London, 24-1, M M and Co.
3 Schwarzenfels, Karachi, 20-1, L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Sparta, Karachi, 18-1, K Nixon & Co.
6 Clan Macbeth, Cxha, 24-1, J Finlay & Co.
8 Tampa, Colombo, 18-1, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Redsea, Hull, 21-1, L Edwards.
14 Sutherland, Genoa, 21-1, Graham T Co.
15 Genova, Genoa, 27-1, L T and M L
16 Genoa Maru, Yokchama, 28-1, N. Y. Kaisha.
17 Heiyei Maru, Japan, 28-1, M S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 20-1, O S Kaisha.
2 Tasmania Maru, Japan, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
6 Hiyeizan Maru, Japan, 20-1, N Y Kaisha.
12|13 Heinan Maru, Rangoon, 20-1, Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sophie Marie M'Coast 17-1 Merchant S N Co.
B Jehangir, Jeddah, 20-1, T Morrison & Co.
C/R Gambada, Tuticorin 22-1, M M and Co.
F Pundit, Rangoon, 31 1, T Morrison and Co.
K Akbar NF 16-1, T Morrison and Co.
M Sarvistan, Jeddah, 27-1, M K Kaisha.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
1 Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
City of Poona, 2-2-31, K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-21, G T Co.
2 City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Agra 17-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd
Agtekerk 16-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd
Wildenfels, 30-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N Co.
Hague Maru 31-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 3-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 25-1-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Barcelona, NF, K N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbeth, 24-1-31 J F Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genca, 27-1-31, M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra NF M M and Co.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Schwarzenfels NF, L Edward Ltd
FOR DURBAN
Karoah NF M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tasmania Maru, 30-1-31, N Y Kaisha.
Heizon Maru, 18-1-31, N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, 22-1-31, N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru, NF Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.
Husian Maru NF S S N Co.
Pundit NF T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Ranpura, P and O S N Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tasmania Maru N Y Kaisha.
Heizon Maru N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru, NF C Kaisha.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Barcelona, K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.
Swerzenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbeth, J F Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa M Italiano.
FOR BUSREH.
Bandra M M and Co.
Vasna, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal T M and Co.
Husian Maru S S N Co.
Pundit T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Boats for A Cotton of S S Trentbank 16-1-31.
Tasmania Maru 16-1-31.
Dayawali 17-1-31.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Ranpura for London:—bale calves leather Cox and Kings Ltd; 30 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji and Co.

For Marseilles—400 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Port Said:—62 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

S S Red Sea for Hamburg:—200 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 15 bales cow hides H A K A Majid Ltd.

S S Schwarzenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Stockholm:—1450 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—385 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Hamburg:—185 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S City of Sparta for Port Said.—50 balse cotton yarn F F Campbell and Co.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—3952 cwts groundnut oil cakes 1000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Sutherland for Antwerp:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 26 bales cotton yarn E Bode And Sons.

S S Genova for Genoa.—3000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 35 bales akund cotton R Pallamll and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co; 605 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—500 cwts castor seed Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 625 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw C Omkarmal; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heyeizan Maru for Kobe:—214 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 227 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Suez Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 800 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Ranpura from London, Agents M M and Co:—15 cases paper 65 cases salt 25 cases starch 63 cases blue 365 cases spirits 438 cases provision 26 cases cigarettes 10 cases kippers 154 cases fish 95 cases medicine 80 cases jams 74 cases beer 1857 cases whisky 70 cases castor oil 249 cases wine 200 cases O'stores 860 cases gin 1725 cases beer 1857 cases whisky 70 cases brandy 60 cases cheese 145 cases caraway seed 75 cases tallow 192 cases machinery 182 cases biscuits 150 cases cement 100 drums varnish 4060 drums paint 850 drums lubricating oil 142 drums turpentine 84 drums lead 50 drums pitch 122 cases glaxo 376 bars silver 175 cases cordials 150 cases boot polish 25 cases ale 87 cases vinegar.

From Bordeaux:—893 cases brandy 59 cases liqueurs 50 cases wine.

From Charcute:—913 cases brandi.

From Havre:—196 bundles channels 96 bundles copper ware.

From Marseilles:—25 cases silk 80 cases mineral water 1350 cases brandy 40 cases cheese 600 cases tiles 50 cases almonds 25 cases liqueurs 425 cases soap 540 cases vermouth 64 cases tyres 250 drums lead ore 126 drums colour, 50 cases milk.

From Port Said:—50 bales cotton 100 bags almonds.

S S Tampa from New York, Agents L Edwards Ltd:—42 drums paint 1590 drums lubricating oil 150 drums oolza 50 drums Edible oil 160 bags starch 64 cases dyestuff 1488 cases tyres 40 cases playing cards 90 cases P oats 360 cases medicine 25 cases cotton piecegoods 112 cases soap 204 cases fans 106 cases springs 132 cases batteries 40 cases flake litharge 15 cases Auto parts 501 cases old clothing 564 cases newspapers 237 cases motor cars 993 bars silver.

From West Saint John:—433 cases motor cars.

S S Trentbank from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—145 drums paraffin scale 232 drums chemicals 322 drums lubricating grease 3280 drums lubricating oil 32 cases batteries 100 cases asphalt paper 138 cases lamps 90 cases syrup 114 cases medicine 50 cases cement 105 cases stoves 60 cases Q oats 142 cases Auto parts 130 cases motor cars 50 cases corn flakes 151 cases old clothing 730 cases tubes 393 cases tyres 67 cases soap 27 cases biscuits 500 bales newspaper 100 bales cotton 110 bales leather scrap.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 17.

Intrest day to day Loans	1-3/8 p.c.
„ 7-Days' Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	2-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	2-11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 17,

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton,—Jan/Feb. quoted £4:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—Sellers February £10:15:0.
Rapeseed Tonia, ton,—Nominal Jan/Feb. £11:0:0.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton,—Sellers Jan/Feb. £11:15:0. Quoted Apl.-May £10:0:0.
Linseed La Plata c. i. f. ton,—Sellers Jan-Feb. £8:5:0.
Linseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton,—Nominal Jan-Feb. £12.5.0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 17.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt—Sellers Jan-Apl. 16-11.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt—Buyers May-Aug. 16-1½.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances
J6

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931.

Police Shooting On Independence Day.

THERE WAS NO STONE THROWING OR JEERING SAY WITNESSES.

But Dalton Says "Cartloads Of Stones Could Be Found In Houses.

The Coroner on Saturday resumed the inquest touching the deaths of Lakhshmidas Ishwardas and Mohanlal Odhavji who received bullet wounds on New Year morning at Kalbadevi Road, during the celebration of the Independence Day. The Coroner's Interpreter at the outset read the proclamation asking witnesses to come forward and give evidence, if they knew the circumstances under which the deceased met with their deaths:

On hearing the proclamation, three persons, two Hindus and a Christian stepped for ward, who were subsequently examined.

Mr. M. M. Chhatrapati, Advocate, appeared for the relatives of the deceased.

Chhaganbhai Hatibhai Patel, employed in Champalal Choksy and Co., Cotton Merchants, who was the first witness said he knew the deceased Mohanlal. On 31st December 1930 witness went out with some friends to attend meetings held that evening. At about 1-30 or 1-15 a.m. on New Year Day he saw a police party consisting of about 25 constables and four or five sergeants standing near Bhangwadi at Kalbadevi Road. There was firing from the direction of the police party. Suddenly Mohanlal who was standing by the witness sat down and said he was struck by a bullet. He was removed in an ambulance car to a hospital.

Coroner:—How many people were present before firing?

Witness:—People in thousands were moving about at that time.

Coroner:—Why were they gathered there? Witness: They had gone to the Hathi Building to attend the meeting. The meeting was over and the people were going home.

Coroner:—Why did they collect then, instead of going home?

Witness:—Seeing the police in large number, they stopped to watch them.

Coroner:—How many paces were your from the sergeants?

Witness:—About twenty five paces.

Continuing witness said he could see from the foot-path where he was standing with the deceased the police party. The Bhangwadi Theatre might be about 45 paces from that spot. He could not say why the police were posted at Kalbadevi Road. He heard four or five shots. He could not say whether the sergeants or constables fired the shots. The police party consisted of armed police as well as lathi-police.

NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY HAPPENED.

Coroner:—Can you tell me if anything extraordinary occurred that led the police to open fire?

Witness:—Absolutely nothing.

Coroner:—Was there any crowd near the police party?

Witness:—None whatever. The people were simply moving about.

Coroner (to Inspector Gole):—Mr. Gole, do you know anything about this occurrence?

Inspector Gole:—I myself know nothing about it.

Coroner (to witness):—Did you hear any firing near Ramwadi Naka?

Witness:—I do not know where Ramwadi Naka is.

Coroner:—Did you hear any firing behind you?

Witness:—None.

ANY NOICE?

Coroner:—Do you mean to suggest that the crowd did not make any noise at all?

Witness:—Occasionally a crowd of 15 or 20 people used to shout "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai".

To a juror witness said he did not see stones or sticks with anybody. The crowd did not jeer at the police.

The Coroner then acked Deputy Inspector Dalton, who was in charge of the police party, if he had anything to say in regard to the evidence of the witness who had stated that there was no jeering or stoning at the police.

Deputy Inspector Dalton:—Right from Bhuleshwar to Princess Street the police were showered with stones which I could prove by injuries.

The Coroner asked witness Patel as to how long he was in the crowd, he replied, "About four or five minutes."

To a juror witness said, he heard four shots being fired in the air. As soon as the deceased was struck by the bullet, witness went away. He did not move on the Kalbadevi Road.

THERE WAS NO STONING.

Keshavlal Bhagwandas, a Muccadum, residing in Sutar Gali, then said, after 2 a.m. on New Year Day he came from Crawford Market side and went to Kalbadevi Road. He saw a man lying on the road suffering from bullet-wounds. Witness stood for five or ten minutes there and went towards Bhuleshwar.

Replying to the Coroner witness said, the deceased was lying on the road near Bhangwadi. There was no crowd but many people were standing on the side where the deceased was struck with the bullet. The road as such was quite clear. He did not hear people shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." He did not pay particular attention whether people were coming from the direction of Bhangwadi Theatre. He saw a police party near Bhangwadi, another near Dadiseth Agiary Lane and the third at Bhuleshwar. The police party near Bhangwadi were chasing the crowd.

Coroner: Did you see anything unusual there?

POLICE SMASH AMBULANCE CAR

Witness: I saw the police party smashing an ambulance car.

A juror: What was the attitude of the people?

Witness: They were absolutely quiet.

Q: Did they jeer at the police?

A: No.

A CATECHIST'S EVIDENCE.

Peter Thomas, a Catechist of the Archdiocese of Bombay and Suburbs was then examined. Witness said he resided at Jacob Circle. Witness said he was in a procession at Mandvi, which started after midnight. When the police stopped the procession at a spot which he could not name, he went to Kalbadevi. He stood at the junction of Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road, behind the police for three hours watching the "tamasha" between the police and the crowd.

Coroner: What was the "tamasha"?

POLICE BEAT "NICELY."

Witness: The crowd used to tease the police by waving flags. The police then rushed at the people and the crowd dispersed. If one or two men came into their hands the police used to beat them 'nicely.' The crowd used to disperse and come again. He heard the report of shots being fired. He went into the crowd to see if anyone was wounded. He learnt from the crowd that four or five of them were injured among whom was also a boy. Personally, he did not see anybody being shot.

A juror: Did the crowd pelt stones at the police?

POLICE PELTING STONES.

Witness: I did not see the crowd pelting stones at the police, but I actually saw the police pelting stones at the crowd.

Mr. Chhatrapati: What do you mean by jeering at the police?

Witness: Waving of the flags and shouting of usual political slogans.

Q: Was the crowd defiant?

A: No.

Coroner: Do you know if any of the police party was injured?

A: I do not know.

To Inspector Gole witness said, he was in the centre of the crowd moving about.

DALTON'S STORY.

Deputy-Inspector Dalton of Princess Street Police Station then said at about 10-30 p.m. on 31st December, he was posted near Bhuleshwar on guard-duty with Sergeants Quilter, Newland, ten armed men and thirty foot police. His orders were to prohibit holding of meetings and processions, advertised by the Bombay "War Council" which had been declared an illegal association. At about 12 midnight he received information that a meeting was being held at Tamba Kanta. He directed Sergeant Quilter to go with a posse of fifteen constables and disperse the meeting. Sergeant Quilter returned after a while and reported that the meeting was dispersed and that while doing so a police constable had received serious injury on the eye by a stone and was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The situation then became worse and efforts were made to take processions out. Witness telephoned to Superintendent Tawde and Inspector Gole for reinforcement which arrived shortly afterwards with an Honorary Magistrate.

JEERING AGAIN!

Soon after that the Commissioner of Police and his deputies with a military contingent arrived. The crowd were shouting "Down with the British Raj," "Gandhi-Maharaj ki Jay" etc. Some one threw a huge tile which just missed witness' head. At about 2 a.m. the crowd was dispersed by the police and the military. The situation then got normal and the Commissioner and the military retired.

Witness was then ordered to retire. When he was going with his men, the crowd was jeering and whistling and throwing stones.

Near Ramwadi, witness ordered two lathi charges to disperse the crowd. On arriving at Ramwadi the situation became more serious and the crowd surrounded him from all sides. Stones came from all directions, even from the roofs of the buildings. Witness, his officers and men shouted out not to throw stones and warned the crowd that if they did not stop stoning they would be fired at. Three of the policemen were injured on the head and knocked down. The warning had no effect, but the stoning increased.

FIRING BEGINS.

Witness then ordered Sergeants Quilter and Newland to fire two rounds of shots. This had temporary effect. As witness re-formed his party to go to the Princess St. Police Station, the crowd again followed shouting and jeering. With great difficulty, the police managed to go as far as New Hanuman Lane. The crowd stoned the police every inch of the way. Almost all men of the police party received injuries. Witness also got injuries and was confined to bed for three days.

FIRING SHOTS AGAIN!

Witness order his party and the fire section Havaldar to face the crowd with their rifles in position. Witness thought that this manoeuvre would have a good effect, in view of the first firing. The crowd still continued throwing stones. Witness then warned that if they did not stop stoning he would order fire. As the warning was not heeded he ordered the Havaldar to ask two men to fire one round each.

Simultaneously, he ordered Sergeants Quilter and Newland to fire one round each. This had a good effect and the crowd withdrew. When the Police party came near Babu Genu Road, the crowd again pelted stones, jeered and had bonfires.

The Commissioner was informed and he returned with his deputies and took charge of the situation. The police party remained at the junction of the Princess Street till 4-30 a.m.

CART-LOADS OF STONES IN HOUSES!

Replying to a juror witness said, that in a number of houses cartloads of stones could be found, if a search was made.

To Mr. Chhatrapati witness replied that he took the responsibility for firing twice as he was the officer-in-charge of the party. None of the police party received such injury as to necessitate their removal in an ambulance car. Kalbadevi Road was not prohibited from public use that day. Within five minutes of giving the warning, witness ordered firing.

NOT HIS BUSINESS!

After the firing, he did not look for the injured persons. From his knowledge, eight persons were injured, two of whom died subsequently. He did not make enquiries as to who removed the injured person.

Jageshwar Ramadhin, Police Havaldar, then said the first firing was done near New Hanuman Lane by the Sergeants. Four rounds were fired by the Sergeants. The pelting of the stones by the crowd having continued, witness was asked by Deputy Inspector Dalton to form his men in a line. The crowd still continued to pelt stones.

The witness was then ordered to fire two rounds of buck-shots. Witness told his two sepoys to fire on the lower part of the body towards legs.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday at 9-30 a.m.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S BICKERINGS

—:o:—

Madras Branch Supports Delegates

AND DISAPROVES 'PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Mr. G. W. Chambers, Madras representative on the Council of the European Association has telegraphed to the Executive of the Association in Calcutta as follows:—"Consider it impossible to repudiate the European delegates to the Round Table Conference."

NO SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT.

At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Madras Branch of the European Association Mr. F. G. Luker presiding, it was unanimously decided to send the following telegram to the Central Administration of the European Associations:—

"The Madras Branch Committee unanimously supports Mr. Chamber's telegram disapproving repudiation of the delegates by the President. It does not approve the Executive Committee's action in supporting the President. It considers no action should be taken or statements made untill full report is received."—A. P.

NAGPUR HARTAL FOR SHOLAPUR MARTYRS.

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

Complete hartal was observed in honour of the Sholapur victims. Hindus and Mahomedans participated in a huge procession. Mills being closed labourers joined the procession to express their grief. A grand meeting was held in the Cotton Market which is named Azad Maidan in their honour. Impressive speeches were made by members of the "War Council" and by representatives of different communities.

MARSEILLES-SAIGON AIR MAIL SERVICE BEGUN

—:o:—

Plane Carries Live Animals

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Marseilles.—Marseilles-Saigon air mail was opened this morning when a seaplane "Syria" carrying pilot, mechanic, wireless operator and two passengers, sixty-three kilogrammes of mail and some live animals, left for Naples en route Damascus, where the mail will be transferred to an aeroplane piloted by Nogues, the well-known war "Ace," who s a director of the line and will take first mails to Saigon via India and Siam.

The duration of flight is reckoned at ten to twelve days. Mails will leave Marseilles on Saturdays every every fortnight from 14th February One of the passengers by the Syria is Captain Challe, the well-knowkn long distance flier who is proceeding to Baghdad.—Reuter.

Securities For Rs. 5000 Each Demanded From Lahore Paper & Press

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

A security of Rs. 5,000 under the Press Ordinance has been demanded from the Vernacular Daily "Milap" and Rs. 5,000 from the Press in which it has been published.

Other Vernacular newspapers from which securities have been demanded are: the "Bande Mataram", "Akali Te Pardesi," "Riasti Dunya" and "Akali Gazette."

Small-Pox Epidemic Threatened

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Health Officer, Calcutta, has issued warning apprehending epidemic of small-pox which visits Calcutta every quinquennial year the next epidemic year being 1932. During the week-ending January 10 there were 21 deaths from smallpox and during the next four days there have been 14 deaths from disease.

PESHAWAR MERCHANTS SURRENDER

—:o:—

No More Foreign Cloth To Be Bought

17 CLOTH SHOP PICKETERS JAILED

PESHAWAR, Jan. 17.

City Magistrate of Peshawar today sentenced fourteen volunteers from Charsadda, who were arrested here on the 13th for picketing shops dealing in foreign cloth They were charged under section 17-1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with being members of as unlawful assembly and were sent to prison for three months in addition to being fined Rs. 20 each.

In Peshawar the situation has improved following the undertaking given by wholesale dealers in foreign cloth not to place fresh orders and to try to cancel orders already placed. There was no picketing to-day. Local merchants exporting foreign cloth to Afghanistan have been similarly warned not to sell.—A. P.

S. WALES TO RESUME WORK FROM 19TH

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 17.

South Wales Miners' Delegates Conference has ratified the acceptance of owners' terms and ordered resumption of work on Jan. 19.—Reuter.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES AT DHARWAR.

—:o:—

Mamlatdar Dissuades Peasants From Attending Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 15.

Sjt. Krishna Rao Mudvekar, a leader of Karnatak, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for defying the order under section 42 of the District Police Act, prohibiting him from making public speeches in Dharwar for a period of two months. Mr. Mudvedkar, an old Congressman, preferred jail and was placed in 'B' class.

The case against Sjt. Narasingrao Bhise a marhatta leader, under section 124-A, was committed to sessions by the subdivisional magistrate. A bail application was refused.

The Hanagal taluk peasants in a conference demanded remission of land revenue this year as crop and price conditions were precarious. Though the conference was held under the auspices of the Taluka Development Association, which is a semi-government body, the Mamlatdar dissuaded the peasants from attending the Conference, calling it a Congress activity. Inspite of this 1,000 peasants attended the conference. The action of the Mamlatdar was much resented.

The merchants, who bought the cloth of banned mills from a local merchant, who had gone into liquidation, were persuaded to seal up that stock, as it was an addition to their existing stock, though not freshly imported. The merchants sealed it up, to-day.

An order under section 144 C. P. C. was served on 11 Congress workers of Hubli on the 13th instant prohibiting them from taking part in a procession in honour of Sjt. Dhanashetti and others for a period of seven days.

On the 12th instant, nine prominent Congressmen of Kittur in Belgaum district, were arrested presumably in connection with the alleged theft of a gun from watchmen, when they went to cut toddy trees.

The Belgaum District Peasants' Conference will be held at Sankeswar on the 18th instant under the presidentship of Sjt. Sidappa Hosmani, a Lingayat leader of Haveri.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

POLICE LATHIS INJURE 25 DOHAD BOYS

—:o:—

Because They Sympathised With Sholapur Martyrs

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Prohibitory order has been promulgated in Dohad, Panchmahals district, banning meetings and processions in sympathy with the executed Sholapur convicts.

A Vanar Sena procession was taken out on the 15th inst. but was dispersed by the police. About 25 members of the Sena were injured, two of them being said to have sufftred rather severe injuries. In the evening another procession of citizens was taken out but the police did not interfere.—A. P.

KARACHI PROCESSIONISTS JAILED

—:o:—

Women Get 1 Day But Men 3 Months

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

An echo of last Sunday's procession and lathi charges and arrests was heard in the Karachi jail this morning, when the City Magistrate dealt with the cases against 36 accused.

Of the number twenty women were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court, three male accused were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each, and six students to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. Cases against three persons were withdrawn and the case against Asudamal Oodaram was postponed to 23rd instant.

SENTENCE BESIDES APOLOGY.

In the case against Udharam Uttamchand a youth of 19, the latter tendered a written apologgy but the magistrate declined to accept it as the accused had also indulged in stone throwing. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—

Accused Yagdutt, charged with complicity in the recent Karachi bomb explosion, has been committed to Sessions for trial. A second accused named Kundanlal has turned King's evidence. The trial is fixed for 22nd instant.—A. P.

ONE INTERVIEW FOR ABHYANKER

—:o:—

Rs. 144000 Recovered From Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 17.

The Inspector General of Prisons has now sanctioned an interview to Barrister Abhayankar on 20th inst. Mr. Abhayankar is now in Seoni Jail and is reported to be in good health.

Total fines inflicted on Satyagrahis in C. P. and Behar upto the end of October 1930 aggregate to Rs. 1,44,000.

FOR HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

Seven Persons Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

The ceremony of hoisting Congress Flag in Sheogarh Government Estate village was prevented by the Allahabad Police yesterday. Tricolor flag hoisted on the front of the Ashram was pulled down and the pole cut into pieces and removed to Allahabad. Congress volunteers offered no resistance. About seven arrests were made.

"STOP SALES OF BRITISH GOODS"

—:o:—

Sjt. J. K. Baraia's Appeal To Dhrangadhra

DHRANGADHRA, Jan. 14.

Sjt. Jairamdas R. Baraia, Hindu president of the Muslim Congress Party of Ahmedabad arrived here on 11th inst. from Halvad. Due to the request of local workers a lecture was arranged in Ghandhy Chowk, the same evening.

At the out set there was singing of national songs. Sjt. Manekchand Nanjibhai spoke and criticised the actions of the cloth merchants and adviced them to stop the sinful sale of foreign cloth which is draining creres of Rupees out of India every year.

Sjt. Baraia sang a national song and appealed to the public to acquaint themselves with the sum and substance of the present national movement. He appealed to the cloth merchants and dealers of British goods to stop such sales. He exhorted the youths to be alert and picket after 31-3-31 foreign cloth shops.

His appeal for Hindu-Muslim co-operation has melted several stony hearts of Dhrangadhra. People were calm and the arrangement of the volunteer corps was satisfactory.

20 GIRL PICKETERS ARRESTED AT LAHORE

—:o:—

For Picketing Foreign Cloth Shops

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops stated on Thursday night at Bazaar Hatta was continued today, where about twenty girls, including Srimati Swadeshi Kumari, daughter of Lala Pindi Das, a prominent Congress worker and one of the Zutshi sisters were arrested this afternoon.

It is stated that Swadeshi Kumari and two girls were abused by a foreign cloth merchant, when they requested two Muslim women not to purchase foreign cloth. Picketing still continues and more arrests were expected.

ILLTREATMENT OF BENGALI WOMEN PICKETS

—:o:—

Public Meeting Demands Enquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

A resolution urging the Government of Bengal to institute a public enquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment of women pickets in Burrabazar was adopted at a public meeting at Town Hall this evening Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President Indian Chamber of Commerce presiding.

INTENTION TO DEFY SECTION 144

—:o:—

Proceedings Against 10 Persons

JALGAON, Jan. 15.

Security proceedings have been started against ten persons of Jalgaon under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why they should not be ordered to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each for one year to be of good behaviour. They are alleged to have taken out a procession in sympathy with the fate of the Sholapur convicts in disobedience of an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding such processions. The police having received information that those persons intended to take our a procession with the help of the mill-hands yesterday when the mills kept closed on account of Makar Sankaranti, they were arrested and are now in custody. Their case begins to-day before the City Magistrate.—A. P.

EIGHT PERSONS ARRESTED AT JACOBABAD.

Dictator Threatened.

JACOBABAD, Jan. 16.

Police made eight arrests to-day in connection with the defiance of Section 144. Five volunteers went in procession in the morning through the Bazaar selling contraband salt, were immediately arrested by the C. I. D. Police. One volunteer proceeded in the evening to Gandhi Garden to hoist the National Flag in contravention of the prohibitory orders, but was arrested at the gate. Two spectators were also arrested.

Sjt. Baldev Gajra went to the Police Station to inquire the number of the Section under which they were arrested and arrange for food, but the Sub-Inspector pushed him out forcibly. Yesterday the Inspector asked the "Dictator" and various Congress workers to leave Jacobabad, but they boldly refused accepting all consequences.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Com pany Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bom-bay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.